THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 284

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Corporation Profits Soar Above 1938 Level; Rome Marks Anniversary

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 28, 1939

Net Profits of 220 Corporations Soar Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings 55 per cent larger than those of a year ago are shown in third-quarter reports of 220 big corporations compiled by the Associated Press. Net profits totaled $233,718,000 as against $151,265,000 for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1938. The record for the entire year to date also stands up better than last year, earnings for the first nine months running 49 per cent above the same period of last year. [Details: Financial Page.]

Fascists Mark Anniversary in Rome Ceremony

ROME (AP)—Italy celebrated today the seventeenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome. The scheduled launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Impero at Genoa was postponed indefinitely.

Fascist Party identification card number one was handed to Premier Mussolini who said Fascism demands for itself only a single privilege, that of building and going forward always and in all circumstances with the people and for the people."

Fascism has revived the ancient Roman custom of depositing laws in the State Archives on Capitoline Hill and it was arranged for Dino Grandi, Minister of Justice, to place the second volume of Italy's new civil code there.

Soviet-Lithuania Boundary Pact Signed

MOSCOW (AP)—Tass (official news agency) announced today a supplementary protocol between Soviet Russia and Lithuania, describing the boundary line between Russia and the Lithuanian Republic, had been signed.

The protocol was in pursuance of the mutual-assistance pact signed Oct. 10 providing for the return to Lithuania of the Wilno (Vilna) region, including the city of Wilno, Lithuania's ancient capital. Wilno was seized by Poles in 1920.

Byrd 'Cruiser' Meets First Snow in Indiana

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—The snow cruiser designed for Admiral Richard E. Byrd's third Antarctic exploration party had its first encounter with snow today. Scattered snowflakes fell as the "ice buggy" lumbered over downtown streets and headed for Ohio on its trip from Chicago to Boston.

The snow cruiser was due here Oct. 26, but narrow bridges and a clash with a truck disrupted its schedule.

Nobel Prize Awards Postponed to 1940

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Further Nobel Prize awards will be withheld this year due to the European war, it was announced here.

The literary, physics, and chemistry prizes for 1939 may be awarded next year, but the 1938 chemistry prize, postponed last year, will be permanently omitted and the prize money, about $38,769, returned to the main fund, it was understood. Dr. Gerhart Domagk of Wupperthal, Germany, was awarded the prize for medicine for 1939, but it was understood Adolf Hitler's ban against Germans accepting the award would make it impossible for Dr. Domagk to accept the 149,000 Swedish crowns (about $35,462).

Swiss Vote for Parliamentary Candidates

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland held a parliamentary election today—without a major issue and few minor ones. Candidates for the Lower House represented six main political parties, ranging from the Roman Catholic Party on the Right to the Socialists on the left.

New Polish Assembly Votes to Joint Soviet

MOSCOW (AP)—The newly elected Peoples Assembly in the former Polish regions of White Russia adopted today a resolution asking incorporation into the U. S. S. R.

The resolution was similar to one adopted yesterday in the Western Ukraine. Both territories will be welcomed into the Soviet when the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet meets Oct. 31.

Remarkable Advances Shown In Radio Facsimile Progress

Printed weather or terrain maps radioed to planes, virtually instantaneous police check of criminal suspects' fingerprints from Washington, eight-page tabloids sent hundreds of miles in an hour, were some of the remarkable advances in radio facsimile which have just been demonstrated in Boston by William G. H. Finch, New York facsimile inventor.

While home and commercial facsimile receivers disgorged feet of printed matter behind him, Mr. Finch described a new portable facsimile sender and receiver which he has just perfected that seems to be the answer in aviation, police work or industry where portability as well as speed in the sending of written matter is a desirable factor.

It would be possible, Mr. Finch said, for a pilot lost in bad weather to put in a radio call for a map of the country over which he is flying and receive it on a portable plane facsimile receiver in a very short time. He recently demonstrated this to some foreign engineers in his laboratory plane at Bendix, N. J., transmitting a map and some writing to the plane flying over New York City.

Police, he said, who often have to let criminal suspects go because they cannot quickly check their fingerprints, can with facsimile put in a 'phone call to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, put a small coupling device onto the telephone, and in three minutes can receive two fingerprint charts. Or placed aboard police cruising cars facsimile may be used to take down written messages in case the officers have to leave their vehicle.

In industry, for instance, an engineer who suddenly runs into a difficulty in construction may send or receive diagrams and charts that may solve the problem without delay. There are hundreds of applications still waiting in industry Mr. Finch said. At a recent meeting of police officials Mr. Finch's apparatus made such a success that today 14 state and city departments are negotiating with him for facsimile transmitters and receivers.

In home facsimile Mr. Finch is today the only inventor selling facsicile printers to the public. A received by Crosley, one of the licensed manufacturers, was busy printing four square inches of copy two newspaper columns wide each minute. Daily between the hours of 2 to 6 a. m. such stations as WOR, Newark, WLW. Cincinnati, WGN, Chicago, and WSM, Nashville, Tenn., are sending out signals for home facsimile receivers.

Even though there are no facsimile radio signals radiocast in the Boston area at present, Mr. Finch exhibited some very legible matter printed in Boston from Cincinnati and Nashville facsimile signals,

Pointing to a machine roughly resembling a typewriter, his commercial facsimile receiver, Mr. Finch said that this can send an eight-page tabloid newspaper through the air in an hour. This would be a great boon to newspapers contemplating decentralized publication. Whole pages, for instance, could be transmitted across the country in a short time, which photographed and transferred to leaden plates would have presses rolling out the same editions of the paper at opposite ends of the United States. Two middle-western newspapers, the Des Moines Register-Tribune and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, are now licensed under his system.

The World At Your Fireside

Page 4

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1939

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Girl Scout Convention	5
The Home Forum	10
"Cultivated spiritual understanding" [With Norwegian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Education Page	13
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
News of Art, Music, and Theater	15
Financial Pages	16-17-18
Movie Guide	21
Daily Features	21
Editorials	22

Weekly Magazine Section

After the War: What?	1-2
"Cashing In on the Old World's Follies"	3
Short Waves Are the Wildest	4
E Pluribus Unum. Maine to Cape Horn	5
Rural Road Crews to the Rescue!	6
Restorer of Confidence	7
Best Sellers for Babes	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Moon Shows Eclipse for Select Few

Astronomers forced to climb 18,200 feet in plane through fog to see spectacle.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere Over Pennsylvania, at 18,200 Feet With Hayden Planetarium Eclipse Expedition, Oct. 28—Though overcast skies along the Atlantic Coast spoiled all vision of today's eclipse of the moon so far as ground observation was concerned, for a scant two dozen members of the American Museum of Natural History's Hayden Planetarium Expedition to the substratosphere it was one of the most brilliantly spectacular shows mankind ever has seen.

Leaving Newark, N. J., airport long after midnight, Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Planetarium Curator, museum officials, radio men and invited journalists, all pledged to the task of describing and interpreting the event for the public, headed south through fog banks and drizzle climbing rapidly aboard a United Airline's mainliner to get above the clouds.

Lying on his back in a rear compartment, clad in a heavy flying suit and focusing his camera through the open cabin door was Maj. Albert W. Stevens, world famous aerial photographer of the Army Air Corps and holder of the world's stratosphere record. Two years ago he was a member of the Planetarium Solar Eclipse Expedition to Peru, capturing phenomenal pictures of the event from a plane flying high above the Andes. At the plane's controls sat Capt. I. Little, known among fellow pilots as "sky-high" Little.

Moon Still Unseen

At 14,000 feet somewhere near Trenton, N. J., the moon and all the stars were still unseen actors and nearly everyone wondered if it were going to be possible to see the show at all. Ice was forming on the wings, clouds were still thick at 17,000 feet, everyone was very much interested in making use of the oxygen apparatus furnished for our comfort, it was time for the speakers to go on the air and describe the view.

But there wasn't anything to describe, and after answering questions about the moon and eclipses in general for any radio audience the Mutual Network may have had at that hour, Pro-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Repatriation in Europe

Wide World; Acme Radiophoto

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Third Reich Calls Back Its Nationals

Above: German citizens at Tallin, Estonia, who must leave the country under the terms of the agreement between Moscow and Berlin, are shown as they visited the German consulate to register. Below: A group of Germans shown after their arrival at an unnamed German port from one of the Baltic countries in accordance with Herr Hitler's repatriation program.

Modern Exodus: A Growing Problem

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—The face of Europe, East of the Rhine, may completely change as the result of the repatriation of Germans from all parts of Europe, which Reichsführer Hitler is enforcing, among other reasons, to populate the territory recently annexed from Poland.

This shift of populations is bringing great hardships in its train for thousands of persons of German stock who are leaving the homes where they have been settled for centuries.

[Associated Press dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, today said that 1,000 Germans being repatriated by Reichsführer Hitler had sailed on the "Strength through Joy" steamer "Der Deutsche."]

Perhaps no single factor shows the character of this migration more clearly than the naming of Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, as Commissioner for the "consolidation" of the Germans who are being shifted. Thus the same agency of the secret police which helped to bring the Nazis into power and has kept them there, is being used to redraft the ethnographic map of Europe.

Repatriation

A drama of an intensity second only to the war itself is being enacted in the shifting of populations in Europe, the largest of which is the repatriation of Germans under Reichsführer Hitler's order.

In two dispatches, of which this is the first, correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor describe the implications of this modern exodus.

Sweeping Changes

The sweeping character of the German plans is evidenced by the fact that not only will Germans be removed from the Baltic States where they have lived for seven centuries. Austrians whose home has been in the South Tyrol since time immemorial are being called "home." Saxons, who at the invitation of the Holy Roman Emperors had settled different parts of Southeastern Europe as far as Black Sea, all have been "invited" by the Reichsführer, to return to a Fatherland, neither they nor their forefathers for many generations have known.

According to an official German Foreign Ministry statement, those affected are Estonia, German minority 16,000; Latvia, 62,000; Lithuania, 30,000; Galicia, 150,000; Rumania, 750,000; Yugoslavia, 600,000; Hungary, 480,000, and South Tyrol, 200,000 Austrians.

Evacuation from the Baltic States is already well advanced. There has been a multiplication of the sad scenes which marked the first repatriations. Denied the right to take even dogs or cats, or other pets, their possessions strictly limited, many have carried away tins of earth from the lands of their birth.

Many Problems Remain

Thus with their property left behind and compensation to be settled between the Reich and their former Government, the emigres themselves are promised situations in West Poland comparable to what they had at home. But even if a farmer gets a Polish farm and a shopkeeper a Polish shop—the former Polish owners having either left or been driven out—the problems of transferring population on so huge a scale are obvious.

Germany's earlier intention of obtaining compensation for the wealth the repatriated Germans are leaving behind, in the form of free produce from the states benefiting from the evacuations, will not be realized. This is shown in the reports of the recent negotiations between Germany and the Baltic States. The Baltic representatives soon realized it would mean economic bondage to the Third Reich for 20 years or more and are resisting the German proposals.

What is now happening comes as a keen disappointment to many young Baltic Germans who expected leading positions in the new German "Protectorates" to be established along the Baltic.

All this has been done, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, because "Germans in the Baltic have been oppressed by the dominating Baltic races." Such an excuse sounds strange from quarters which formerly declared their readiness to defend Germans anywhere. The comments of the Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz that this repatriation order "testifies that Germany has no intention to use Germans abroad to serve imperialist ends" are remarkable when contrasted with Herr Hitler's own words in "Mein Kampf" regarding the Reich's "colonial" policy. "If we speak of new lands in Europe we think first of

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Others Have Been Seizing U. S. Ships — Washington Knew It, but Said Nothing Until City of Flint Blew News Open

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

There was an issue larger than the incident of the seized vessel City of Flint which did not appear in the foreign policy news this week. It involved the question of how freely and fully the American people shall have access to vital war news when the United States controls that news.

Most everyone who stopped to think realized that the City of Flint could not have sailed for belligerent ports loaded in part with contraband if the neutrality bill had become law, and the knowledge that it soon would be passed brought a great deal of consolation on all sides. Blockade running by American ships in the most dangerous areas was shortly to be banned by law. But another important and steadying element of information was lacking during most of the week, and this deficiency has now happily been rectified.

The story is as follows:

From the start of the war until the City of Flint incident, the American public was unaware that the right of search and seizure had been applied to American vessels by all major belligerents. Just how or why the news failed to become generally known is not easy to determine, but probably may be ascribed to the general confusion of the period.

This newspaper, as early as the second week after the outbreak of war, carried information to the effect that American vessels were steadily running the British and German blockades loaded with contraband, and that the British Navy had seized part or all of American cargos in a few known cases. The Maritime Commission, however, which furnished the information on request, did not go out of its way to publicize the facts, and quite naturally so.

Commission Had Its Reasons

The Commission at that time was exceedingly anxious that drastic restrictions on American shipping in the revised Pittman bill should be modified. Knowledge by the non-interventionist press or Senators that seizures of American cargoes were being made, might have blocked a sufficient moderating of the bill.

As for the State Department, scare headlines about British seizures which in fact appeared to be entirely in accordance with international law, and resulted from an American blockade running which the State Department was anxious to have stopped by passage of the new Pittman bill, would have been embarrassing. Thus, it may be natural that, when the operator of an intercepted American ship came to a large and influential metropolitan newspaper, and complained of not being able to get any action after protesting to the State Department, it took repeated queries at the Department even to establish that a protest had been made.

Secretary Hull later took the position that there had been a score or so of such inquiries, but none of them had justified formal diplomatic action because shippers in general were satisfied with the searching facilities mutually arranged with the British Admiralty.

At this point—with the American public, the Congress, the Secretary to the President and the Secretary of State by their own public statement, uninformed that British seizures had taken place—came the incident of the City of Flint.

It is learned on good authority that the Maritime Commission held up this news too for some little time, but the fact that it broke onto the news cables from abroad soon let this one cat out of the bag. Next day, the whole American publicity system was punctuated with large headlines and flash radio announcements: "Nazis Seize American Ship!"

Situation Grows Disquieting

It was now that the lack of earlier news began to cause a situation which was disquieting and one-sided in its effect. Not that news of British seizures would have aroused resentment toward the British, quite to the contrary, for American sympathies are too strong in that direction and the shippers themselves have made but little protest.

The point was that the whole onus of offending against American shipping was suddenly placed on Germany. Had the public earlier known that American ships were running the blockades with a freedom which the Government was anxiously trying to forbid, and that previous seizures had occurred at the hands of friendly powers and under what appeared to be quite proper international legality, the German interception of the City of Flint would have been regarded with more steadiness.

To be sure, there were important differences in the degree of friendliness and the tactics with which the British and German Admiralties had done their work, arising out of the British command of the seas, and there were doubts as to some points of legality in the German action. They do not modify the issue which is whether the American public shall have one-sided or balanced news.

Under international law contraband cargo is subject to confiscation. British authorities, however, thus far have requisitioned and paid for intercepted cargos either because they felt American vessels were fulfilling earlier contracts and were innocent of blockade running, or because they wished to avoid litigation. Some American shippers have complained that they were illegally delayed by British vessels.

In the City of Flint case, without prejudging the legal facts, it would appear that so far as the cargo is contraband the Germans may have the right to seize it, and this view is expressed by authorities, even within the State Department. A balanced judgment of the respective situations obviously requires all the facts. These have been difficult to obtain.

Repeated inquiries at the Maritime Commission and State Department throughout two days finally brought forth a listing of the incidents, carefully checked for accuracy, which showed that the British had seized at least two American cargoes, used a warship to send another ship into port—a procedure very close to the German use of a prize crew on the City of Flint—and gave incomplete but valuable details on other searches and possible seizures. These facts were in many cases lost in the press of more immediate news and may have emerged too late to steady American opinion in the way that they might have earlier, but at least they are now public property.

Saville R. Davis

Neutrality Bill Passed by Senate Faces House Test

Quick House approval is seen—Real test on war potentiality will come with use.

Vote of 63-30 allows sale of arms on cash-carry basis; penalizes blockade running.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—It simmers down to this: the American businessman would be permitted by the Senate's neutrality bill to sell anything to anybody anywhere, war or no war, but—

Supporters of the measure contend that most of the war's risks to him, his goods, his ships and to the nation's neutrality would be avoided or eliminated by drastic trade regulations.

Senators who opposed the bill take just the opposite view, arguing that the restrictions provided are full of loopholes and the section premitting arms sales a step toward war.

Which side is right, only time may tell.

It is only the business of the United States shipowner that would be positively, rather than potentially, curtailed by the measure. Even so, the new bill would keep in operation possibly 54 ships that might have been tied up or shifted to service in other parts of the world by the statute which Administration Senate leaders originally proposed.

Take concrete examples:

Some 300 military planes, ordered before the existing arms embargo went into effect, stand ready for delivery to England and France. About 300 more are being built.

Under the Senate bill repealing the embargo, American manufacturers could not deliver those planes—or any other arms, ammunition or implements of war—to any belligerent port in American ships, or without receiving cash in advance.

Yet, they could sell them—for cash and for delivery in foreign vessels.

The Pen and the Sword

Then take the case of as harmless a commodity as fountain pens. Here's the difference between the pen and the sword:

A manufacturer of pens in Newark, N. J.—the same city where 60 bombers await delivery—could not make shipments in United States vessels to England, France, Germany or, generally, the east coast of Canada.

Unlike the plane manufacturer, however, he could sell on credit to private purchasers—but still not to governments—in those areas. He also could make shipments in United States vessels to Bermuda, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy, and to belligerent ports in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the China, Tasman and Arabian Seas and the Bay of Bengal. He could serve Canada by air, rail or inland waterway.

That would open such British ports as those in Australia, New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Maps Freedom of Seas

The Senate action realigns American neutrality policy in the light of actual European war, and undoes much of the speculative program which was written into Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936. Primarily, it is an abandonment of trade-as-you-please rights on the high seas, which might have been demanded under international law, but which legislators feared would involve the United States in war. America has fought wars in the past for the rights which it now voluntarily abandons.

Major international effect of the revised bill, if it passes the House, will be to give France and Great Britain, through control of the sea, access to a never-depleted American arsenal of war implements. Hundreds of airplanes, which the Allies chiefly need, now wait the "go" signal from Congress to be shipped or flown to them.

Repeals Arms Embargo

By a non-partisan vote the Senate last night, shortly before nine, repealed the arms embargo 60 to 33, by rejecting the Clark amendment continuing it. Then came the final 63 to 30 vote on the measure itself, the change in three votes coming from the switch of Senators Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

At the last minute a proposed preamble to the bill was withdrawn by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, after Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana denounced it as a "stump speech." It may be restored in conference. The four weeks' Senate debate was generally on a high plane and Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky complimented the members, Republicans and Democrats, supporters and opponents alike, for their patriotic attitude.

Big Business Fights War Boom As Destructive to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business is intensely earnest in its protestations that it doesn't want war or war profits, an executive of a large corporation declared here the other day, not only because it learned well the lesson of the last post-war boom and depression and wants to avoid another such maladjustment, but because it has, perhaps unknowingly, developed a degree of social consciousness.

This executive, who cannot be quoted, but whose views are believed to be widely representative, said that while the selfish motive behind these disclaimers of a desire for war profiteering is strong, business has been forced into a wholly unselfish social viewpoint "which ten years ago it would have laughed at."

There have been here recently growing evidences of this attitude among businessmen. The statement of Col. Willard Chevalier, publisher of the magazine Business Week, before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association Oct. 17, was an example.

Not So Bad as Painted

"Business leadership," he said, "is not quite so blindly greedy as its detractors would make it out to be. It is very evident that business leadership is smart enough to have learned something from the World War. That's why it has not lost its head under the impact of the European war, why it is not deluded by the glitter of a war boom.

"It knows full well that the interest of business today is inseparable from the interests of all the people, that business cannot possibly prosper if the people must suffer and die. It knows that no one is slick enough to evade his share of the staggering cost of modern war and that, however large they may seem at the moment, war profits are soon washed away, leaving every one the poorer."

William B. Warner, President of the McCall Corporation and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said here Oct. 19 that American industry knows that it cannot profit in the long run from the present war, reiterating the expressed stand of the Association itself.

No Profit for Wreck

The Chicago Association of Commerce has pointed out that: "We wish no profit from the wrecking of a civilization that has taken centuries to develop."

Both the commercial and social responsibility angles are brought out in the statement of W. Homer Hartz, President of the Illinois Manufacturers Association:

"The opposition of industry to war is not only predicated upon the natural hatred of industrial executives for any program which endangers the lives of millions of human beings, including their sons and relatives, but also upon the recognition of industrial executives, that there can be no real or lasting gain to anyone from war."

On top of these statements are claims that the business spurt which has come since the beginning of hostilities in Europe is not due to sale of or demand for war goods, or even indirectly so very much to anticipation of such demand, but instead is primarily an acceleration of a normal pick-up which had been under way for some time.

Not Affected by War

A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Company, said here recently that even if the war in Europe should end abruptly in the near future there would be no serious recession in American business. In fact, he said, there might even be an improvement.

The present improvement, he said, began before the European trouble crystallized. War profits, he insisted along with these others, would prove a hindrance, not a help to industry.

The Week in Focus: U. S. Senate Repeals Arms Embargo 63-30, Heartening Allies

Nazis Capture City of Flint, Raising Contraband Issue

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

After four weeks of debate and a torrent of more than a million words, the United States Senate shortly before 9 p. m. Friday finally voted repeal of the arms embargo. The count, which completely broke up party lines, was 63 to 30. It is now up to the House to act.

In essence, though not in form, the bill as passed is what was presented to the Senate when it convened. The arms embargo that would have prevented the shipment of arms to Europe's belligerents (which means Britain and France, who control the seas) was the major issue all along. That aspect of the present neutrality law was decisively repealed by the Senate.

The Senate also agreed to put the arms business on a cash-and-carry basis, or cash-on-the-barrelhead. The 90-day credit provision was quickly withdrawn when it threatened to tie up the vote. But while Britain and France must pay cash and take title to American goods, Canada can still say "charge it" for ordinary commerce, though not for arms.

The American shipping interests won a sizable victory during the debate. The original bill would have locked American ships in American ports. That situation was quickly modified so that American vessels can still ply in waters outside Europe's war zone.

The four weeks of debate did much to clarify the situation. It emphasized the all-important fact that repeal did not mean war. It survived the first avalanche of letters and telegrams that threatened a stampede. It corroborated public opinion polls that indicated overwhelming sentiment against withholding arms from the Allies. It vindicated the democratic way.

Sparks From 'The Flint'

A mystery ship was steaming down the Norwegian coast today, heading into the British blockade—the American freighter City of Flint. Mystery, because United States Ambassador to Russia Laurence Steinhardt, though backed by the full authority of Washington's State Department, had not been able to discover whether the ship was sailing under a prize crew or under its American captain, whether it was bound for Hamburg or a British port.

Monday, Washington had learned that the City of Flint, bound for Britain, had been seized by a German warship and sailed to Russia's near-Arctic port of Murmansk, with a prize crew in charge. Whether Russia expected any such visits was doubtful; certainly Moscow was embarrassed when Secretary of State Hull, tenacious upholder of international law, brought full pressure to bear, twice requesting the ship's release.

Washington argued juridically: that under international law a prize, brought to a neutral port, must be released speedily, unless unseaworthy; that if the ship contain not over 50 per cent contrabrand, it is not subject to permanent capture; that since the City of Flint was seaworthy and persumably had less than 50 per cent contraband aboard, neither Germany nor Rsusia could keep the vessel.

Berlin dispatches declared that the City of Flint was headed for Hamburg, convoyed by German U-boats that would welcome a British attempt to "take over." Whatever eventuated, Washington saw no cause for inflammatory thinking. It was pointed out that Britain, too, has detained American ships for contraband examination, a score of them, though it has kept none.

Diplomatic Warfare

Poland: The tense battle to win allies and influence neutrals continues on the diplomatic front. Britain sidestepped hostilities with Russia over Poland, as Prime Minister Chamberlain reiterated to the House of Commons that the British guarantee to Poland applied only in case of German aggression—not Russian. The new Polish Government at Paris seconded his words. And Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax recollected significantly in the House of Lords that Russia's Polish boundary today is substantially that proposed by Lord Curzon when the Peace of Versailles was being fabricated.

Reich: The German Government, through Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's Hitler-like speech at Danzig Tuesday, may have shut the door the last inch on peace prospects between the Reich and Britain. Von Ribbentrop, who once had urged upon Hitler that "decadent" England would never fight, accused Britain of fomenting the present war. He had only kind words for the French, Americans and Russians. Experts, after his address, waited to see by what means Germany would implement its challenge to Britain. Would an aerial Blitzkrieg, waged perhaps from newly-conquered Low Country ports, be loosed against British industrial areas and naval bases?

The Balkan picture found Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia inching toward parleys for strengthening their collective neutrality, while Turkey as leader of another bloc moved to cement friendship between Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria.

Vatican: The Pope entered the diplomatic picture by issuing his first encyclical. It developed into a powerful attack on totalitarianism, particularly the German variety with its racism and treaty violations. Italy was pointedly exempt from much of the condemnation. A new plea was made for the restoration of Poland.

War on Land and Sea

Westfront: Calm reigned for another week on the Western Front. But behind the German Limes Line perhaps 90 divisions, together with tanks and planes, were concentrated, and skirmishing was reported today. Was this army ready for assault? If so, behind France's Maginot Line a mobilized army of maneuver also was ready for quick movement to any point where Germany might strike. But winter's approach, plus October's unrelieved rainy weather, caused military experts to hazard "no military action until spring."

Seafront: Three British ships sunk by shellfire off Gibralter—an American freighter seized—what did it mean? The world guessed even before Prime Minister Chamberlain made announcement: One or more of Germany's sleek pocket battleships had escaped through the British blockade into the Atlantic. Here another menace was added to that of submarines. Only three ships of the Royal Navy, the Hood, Repulse and Renown, can both catch and outfight Germany's three pocket battleships; other battleships are too slow, cruisers too low in fire power.

Meanwhile, Britain announced three more submarines sunk, one by an armed merchantman.

Manning, Hartford Courant
What? No Turkey?

Knott, Dallas Morning News
Some More Planks for the Boys

Elderman, Washington Post
Flint and Steel

Dies, Browder and Kuhn

The Dies Committee has had its share of headlines ever since its first witness testified to un-American activities in America 15 months ago. This last week it continued to make headlines, and managed also to lose some of the respect that it had so carefully retrieved after a rather damaging start.

When it branded the American League for Peace and Democracy a Communist "front" organization and then proceeded to publish the names of those on that organization's membership and mailing lists, including 563 Federal employees, President Roosevelt spoke out. At a press conference the Chief Executive called such action "sordid procedure."

Many of the named claimed ignorance of the Red angle. What gave weight to the Dies' accusations was the testimony by Representative Voorhis, a liberal member of the Committee, that whether or not all named were Communists, the organization was certainly controlled by Communists.

At an earlier Dies Committee session Earl Browder admitted to having used a forged passport. This week that particular confession came home to roost. Picked up on a Federal passport fraud indictment, Mr. Browder, ex-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, in the United States, spent the night in a cell. But the next day a social registerite, Mrs. Hester G. Huntington, put up the $7,500 bail required for the Communist leader. It was "a matter of principle," she said. Mr. Browder's trial is set for Nov. 27.

Fritz Kuhn, head of the Nazi German Bund, was also in hot water this week. He is charged with misusing several thousand dollars collected from members of his organization.

Empire Overtones

French Canada—30 per cent of the Dominion of Canada—cast a ballot this week in Quebec Province, and the result heartened the entire British Commonwealth of Nations.

Quebec's Premier Duplessis had called for the election, in the midst of Canada's war effort, contending that Federal emergency measures were infringing upon Quebec's autonomy and that French Canada was in danger of conscription. French Canadian Liberals in the Federal Government took up the gage, called the Duplessis move an attempt to break Canadian unity. A disrupting inter-government conflict was envisaged if the Duplessis Government was returned to power.

Came the election, and the result: a surprising overturn which swept the Duplessis ministry out and the Liberals in. French Canada had decided to join the effort against Germany, trusting Ottawa's pledge against conscription. Quebec had decided against separatism, and in favor of Canadian co-operation; and perhaps it had prevented a serious racial rift in Canada.

In India, thousands of leagues away, Empire unity was not faring so well. The nationalist-dominated Bombay Legislature, by resolution, condemned Britain's India policy of postponing to the war's end further advances to self-government; the Madras Ministry signified disapproval by resigning.

At London, British Lord Privy Seal Sir Samuel Hoare endeavored to show that Britain wasn't opposing India's approach to self-government, but was seeking to advance Dominion status in such a way as to protect big Indian minorities from domination by the nationalist Congress Party majority.

Americana

Utopias? Nov. 7 is voting day in California and Ohio. While Ohioans are taking a poll on their state's "$50-Over-60" pension plan, Californians will be making their decision on a more glamourous "short cut to Utopia," the "Ham and Eggs" proposal, or $30-Every-Thursday for those over 50.

Ohio's plan may be more moderate than California's, but the Ohio opposition to the Bigelow scheme—the Reverend Mr. Bigelow of Cincinnati is the author—is no less determined than that which has rallied in California against what are called "crackpot schemes."

Oct. 24. It was 10 years ago this date that the New York stock market took its historic tumble ushering in the Great Depression. Since then Uncle Sam has pulled himself up to near 1929 industrial activity by his own bootstraps. America has learned some much-needed social lessons in that decade; and 10 years from the debacle finds the country on the rising tide of a business boom.

This day also marked the first anniversary of the Federal Wage-Hour Law. About 700,000 wage earners were scheduled to get pay increases with the rise in minimum wage regulations; while over 2,250,000 were marked for shorter hours as the maximum working week was cut. These changes came into effect as Col. Philip Fleming took over Elmer Andrews as the Law's administrator.

Refugees. When the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees opened its first talk in Washington last week, the President spoke of long-range plans to take care of 10,000,000 to 20,000,000. But the war has complicated if not stalemated the refugee problem for the moment. Should the Allies win the war, many refugees might quickly return to their homelands instead of needing new ones.

But there are still thousands of refugees needing homes immediately; and little Santo Domingo has extended a welcome to 500 families. With the war increasing human distress and malnutrition, it was suggested this week that the committee concern itself with temporarily feeding and clothing those needy much as Hoover handled war relief following the World War.

Third Term. Another Cabinet member jumped on the Third-Term-for-Roosevelt bandwagon this week. In a San Francisco speech, Secretary Wallace declared the war made a third term for Roosevelt a necessity. Wallace's predecessors on the bandwagon were Secretaries Ickes and Murphy.

But White House reaction to the Wallace pronouncement differed from that given his brother Cabinet members. They were ignored; Wallace's words were rebuked—as untimely and unfortunate.

Train Crosses No Man's Land

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 28 (AP)—The arrival of a French train which steamed right through no-man's-land caused more excitement in this border city for a while yesterday than all the reports of impending big offensives on the western front.

A guard at the deserted French side of the international station saw the train coming up from France and did a Paul Revere dash to the Swiss side to gasp out the news to the authorities.

An amazed crowd gathered to watch the engine chug-chug calmly in with its long line of freight cars. The dusty international station had not heard a single toot of a railroad whistle since it was closed at the end of August.

The train had come from Mulhouse through the no-man's-land between the Maginot Line and the big guns of the German forts, which are across the Rhine almost within slingshot distance of the tracks. The civilian population of the area had been moved out long since and now it is filled with soldiers, barbed wire, anti-tank fields, machine-gun nests and all the paraphernalia of modern front lines.

The engineer swung down from the cab with a nonchalance he soon lost under excited questioning by railroad officials.

"We had a lot of stuff consigned to Switzerland sitting in the freight station at Mulhouse so I thought I might as well bring it along," he said.

What Neutrality Bill Means

(Continued from Page 1)

Zealand, India and South Africa to American ships carrying products of the pen manufacturer and other makers of non-military supplies. But the American arms merchant could get his wares into these outlying ports only on non-American vessels.

Even these ports might be closed to American shipping generally if the President, because of danger from belligerent warships, proclaimed a combat zone around them.

Obviously, American shipping would be damaged by the bill, although some Senators contend it might recover business lost in European waters by expanded operations elsewhere.

Before the proposed restrictions were amended, the Maritime Commission estimated that 130 dry cargo, combination or passenger vessels would have to be withdrawn from service. Operations of 16 others would be changed and 160 to 170 more would be affected, some seriously.

Another Comparison

Comparison with the original Senate bill indicates that at least 44 vessels in the Australasian, Indian, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, African and Caribbean trade would be free under the new bill to continue operations. Perhaps 10 more would be freed unless combat zones were closed around the Mediterranean and Black Sea and the Baltic and Scandinavian areas.

Still, according to the Maritime Commission estimates, 76 ships would be put out of commission by the new bill.

Not only shipping but travel would be restricted. General Pershing, for instance, would not be permitted to go to France on an American ship for his customary pilgrimmage to American battlefields.

He could make the trip on a neutral or belligerent vessel if the State Department decided that the voyage was necessary.

Already, the State Department has refused permission to visit belligerent countries except for extraordinary reasons.

That probably means your Aunt Emma must go to Bermuda, Canada, Mexico, South America, Hong Kong, Tahiti or Hawaii instead of to the South of France this year.

Most of the shipping restrictions apply to surface vessels and planes alike.

World Refugee Problem Is Left Hanging in the Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—What probably is the largest task of preparing in advance for relieving human distress in the aftermath of war now rests provisionally upon the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which today had completed its annual sessions here.

The Committee agreed that engineering and technical surveys for postwar resettlement should be instituted at once on the broadest possible scale, although members of the Committee did not concede that they would need to be put into effect to any such extent as the President had indicated at their first meeting here. British and French representatives continued to insist that the war aims of their countries called for the overthrow of tyrannical government, thus ending the need for exile and resettlement.

Thus it was apparent as the sessions came to a close that the future of the plans outlined with great zeal by the President on Oct. 17 now depends on whether members of the Committee take up the task of planning in a perfunctory fashion or carry it out with the energy indicated by what was termed the "inspiring statement" of the President.

Exaggerated, Committee Says

The President spoke of "millions" of persons who might need to find homes away from their native lands after the war, and said that the Committee could not neglect to prepare for the possibility of the numbers running into 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 persons. This suggestion came as a bombshell to the various international representatives, and many of them did not conceal their opinion that the President was talking in fanciful terms, quite unaware of the practical obstacles to any such major migration and in a manner divorced from reality.

The Committee has labored long and energetically, so it believes, seeking to find socially and economically practical new homes for a few hundred thousand persons at the outside, and more than one expert in this field was surprised to see the President greet the members with the statement that they had been working on far too limited a basis.

Thus a compromise was arranged which pledged the Committee to broaden its efforts and studies, but did not commit the membership to the President's theory that large scale resettlement was necessarily to be anticipated.

Against Expanding Scope

The Committee also decided that it could not expand its jurisdiction to include other refugees such as those from Spain who are now in a serious plight, and others who are yet to be compelled to leave their homelands, without the indorsement of all the 32 nations which comprise the group supporting the work of the Committee. At present, the mandate of the Committee is confined to resettlement of refugees from Greater Germany.

The sessions of the Committee terminated, therefore, with mixed feelings as to the future. The settlement colonies in the Philippine Islands and the Dominican Republic will be opened up at once, and their expansion pressed as rapidly as possible, but it appeared likely that President Roosevelt might have to find some other channel of co-operation between the neutral nations if he is to carry out in full the ambitious program which he laid before the Committee.

London Says, Wait Till House Approves

LONDON (AP)—British official circles declined to comment Oct. 27 on the United States Senate's vote to repeal the Arms Embargo Act. They suggested that any such reaction would be premature before the issue had been decided in the House.

Unofficially, it was stated in diplomatic circles, however, that Britain "at least would not be dissatisfied with the Senate's decision."

The Senate's action caused some surprise in official quarters. Many had believed the opponents of repeal would put up a stiffer fight.

The Daily Mail said:

"It cannot now be concealed that the prospect of such a vast war storehouse as America offers comes as a tonic encouragement to the nations fighting the cause of Democracy."

N. Y. Federation of Labor Names Lyons President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Thomas J. Lyons, of New York City, a veteran in Union leadership, Oct 26 had received the unanimous executive vote of the New York State Federation of Labor to succeed in its presidency George Meany, newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lyons will take the $10,000-a-year office on Jan. 1, when Mr. Meany goes to his national post.

The new State Labor head, who is 44, became a Federation Vice President 10 years ago and in 1936 was made President of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Synopsis of Neutrality Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Here are the salient features of the Administration neutrality bill, as approved by the Senate:

Operation—Directs the President to put the Act in effect when he, or Congress, finds that a state of war exists and the President determines that operation of the law is necessary to preserve the peace and security of the United States.

Arms Sales—Repeals present embargo and permits arms sales to belligerents for cash. Forbids American ships to carry arms to any belligerent port in any part of the world.

Shipping—Bars American vessels from transporting supplies or passengers to belligerent ports, with the following exceptions: ports in the Atlantic south of the thirty-fifth meridian; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy; the Pacific and Indian Oceans; the China, Tasman, and Arabian Seas, and the Bay of Bengal; permits inland transportation by rail, air or water to Canada.

Limitation on Exports

Title Transfer—Forbids export of any materials to a belligerent state until shipper has filed a sworn statement with port collectors that title has been transferred to some foreign government, corporation, agency, or national. However, shipments to individuals or private companies at ports included within the exempted areas in the shipping section can be made on a normal trade basis, without previous transfer of title.

Combat Areas—Empowers the President to establish danger zones around either belligerent or neutral ports, including areas exempted in the shipping sections, into which American ships could not go. He could modify or change these zones at will.

Financial Transactions—Prohibits the purchase, sale, or exchange in this country of bonds, securities, or obligations of belligerents; forbids United States citizens to make loans or extend credit to any belligerent state, or its agency; forbids solicitation of funds for belligerents, except for medical aid, food, and clothing to relieve suffering.

Port Restrictions

American Ports—Authorizes the President to restrict the use of American ports by belligerents' submarines or armed merchant vessels. (He also could require owners of any vessel to post bond against carrying fuel, arms, men, supplies or information to any belligerent warship and could intern any ship which violated this provision.)

Travel — Forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships, with minor exceptions.

Merchant Vessels—Makes it unlawful for an American merchant vessel to be armed, except with small arms.

American Republics — The law would not apply to American republics unless they were co-operating with non-American states in a war, as Canada is.

Munitions Board—Continues the Board and empowers it to control manufacture and export of arms through licenses.

Penalties—Violation of the shipping and title transfer sections would be punishable by a maximum fine of $50,000 and five years imprisonment, violations of other sections by $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

Neutrality Vote in Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the Senate approved the arms embargo repeal bill:

For the bill—(63):

Democrats — Adams, Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Connally, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson (Colo.), King, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Minton, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Slattery, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner—54.

Republicans — Austin, Barbour, Bridges, Gibson, Gurney, Hale, Reed, Taft—8.

Independent—Norris—1.

Against the bill—(30):

Democrats — Bulow, Chavez, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Donahey, Downey, Holt, McCarran, Overton, Reynolds, Walsh, Wheeler—12.

Republicans — Borah, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Frazier, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Tobey, Townsend, Vandenberg, White, Wiley—15.

Farmer Labor—Lundeen, Shipstead—2.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

Paired: Glass (D) of Virginia for and Bone (D) of Washington against.

Announced for: Ashurst (D) of Arizona.

The Catalan Language

Catalan is the language spoken by residents of Andorra in the mountains between France and Spain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Educated Aliens Get Study Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The New York City school system has prepared a special course of study for the more educated immigrants who have been coming to the United States during the last five years, the Board of Education announced today. As tentatively outlined, the program will provide evening classes in English in terms of American customs, literature, history, and culture.

The course is the result of a survey by the Board last year which showed that 97 per cent of the refugees in New York schools had had educational training abroad, ranging from elementary schooling to university training.

"It became obvious that the older methods of teaching adult foreigners no longer applied to lawyers, students, holders of Ph. D., LL.D., and other degrees," an education official said.

Modified Course Sought

"Their presence in the classroom constituted a challenge to the educational machinery to see if it could adapt itself to this newer demand. A committee constituting principals, teachers, and social workers in close touch with the immigrant question was appointed to modify the course as it applied to this special group."

The study program will treat of American customs in business, society, and the home, the proper way of applying for a position, relations and attitudes between employees, social forms at dinner, the theater and at general social occasions. It will also stress the greater recognition of women of the country in the business and social world, and the importance laid on education of boys and girls, urging them to correlate their studies to the problems of the world.

Studies presenting the problem of the American way of living, dealing with home, business and the social pattern were prepared by Dr. Mary Sutton-Phelan, of the Metropolitan Vocational High School of New York, and will be used in some of the classes on an experimental basis to see if they meet the need involved.

American Patterns

To develop understanding of the American pattern, English will be taugh in terms of Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Sinclair Lewis, and other representative American writers, and geography from the angle of industrial opportunities, to reveal the various types of work being done in the United States.

History will be taught through events as colored by the lives of famous persons involved rather than in chronological fashion, and the same method will be applied to teaching the development of American arts, letters, music, painting, and culture.

Although adult schools for the foreign born in New York have suffered sharp curtailment this year because of the $8,000,000 deficiency in State and City school aid, the refugee classes exemplify the effort to continue experimental studies, education officials said.

Bureau Planned by Red Cross For Information on Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland recently voted a credit of 200,000 Swiss francs to enable the International Committee of the Red Cross here to start its work in connection with the present European war.

Part of the fund is to be used to re-establish a Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, on the lines of a similar organization in operation during the World War. The committee is to be headed by Prof. Max Huber, former President of the Permanent Court of Arbitration for International Disputes at the Hague.

World War records of the Red Cross regarding French prisoners in Germany filled 500 volumes of 200 pages each, and German prisoners in France took up 1,500,000 slips. In the four-years of the war, 120,000 persons came here to learn the whereabouts of relatives. Head of the enterprise was Gustave Ador, President of Switzerland in 1919, assisted by a staff of 1,200 volunteers. Some 2,000 to 3,000 pieces of mail reached the Bureau daily, increasing in certain periods to 15,000 and even 18,000. Mail covered all nationalities at war, including Americans. The offices of the Committee were in Geneva's Musée Rath, marked today by a tablet.

A recent fire has caused such damage to this building that Geneva authorities have assigned the "Salle du Conseil Général," for the Information Bureau.

Delegates have been sent to the nations at war, to confer with Governments and Red Cross organizations. At the same time, volunteers for the service have enrolled in numbers.

The International Red Cross Society was founded by Jean Henri Dunant of Geneva. On June 14, 1859, M. Dunant happened to witness the battle of Solferino, where the allied forces of the French and Piedmontese met and overthrew the armies of Austria. The conditions which prevailed on the battlefield prompted him to write a book, "Souvenir of Solferino." The ideas he advanced attracted world-wide attention. With much hard work Dunant succeeded in his campaign for the establishment of a drilled volunteer corps, protected in its work on the battlefield by its absolute neutrality. A conference took place at Geneva in October, 1863; and on Aug. 22, 1864, the International Red Cross treaty was signed in a chamber of the City Hall, which is now known as the Alabama Room, the Alabama Claims Commission having convened there from Dec. 15, 1871, until Sept. 14, 1872.

As a compliment to Switzerland, the Swiss flag in reversed colors—a red cross on a white field—was adopted as Red Cross insignia. The institution is observing its 75th anniversary this year.

Berlin Belittles Lifting of Embargo

BERLIN (AP)—Authorized sources said Oct. 28 the United States Senate's repeal of the arms embargo would be considered in Germany's eyes as an act in favor of the Western Allies, but minimized its importance.

Referring to editorials in the Allied press praising the repeal of the embargo, a spokesman said:

"Often, however, events around which a great halo is placed afterwards prove not to deserve that halo."

"The play's the thing, not any individual act," one source said metaphorically, pointing out the embargo repeal must be approved by the House of Representatives.

Canada's Premier Likens War To Crusade for Christianity

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (CP)—The war against Nazi Germany is a "crusade" to save Christian civilization and those enlisting in the services are "first and foremost, defenders of the faith," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared in a broadcast address yesterday.

"The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel," the Prime Minister said. "If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade."

The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression rather than peaceful negotiations in international relations, of racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the state, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations were devoted, the Prime Minister said.

Delivering the first of two scheduled addresses over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, the Prime Minister's subject was "The Issue in the Present War."

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent maelstrom of European conflict," the Prime Minister said.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. . . .

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors."

Worker Exchange Arranged By Scandinavian Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—An exchange of workers between the four Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, has been agreed upon to give workers an opportunity to acquire further occupational training and knowledge of conditions in another country.

The exchange is especially intended not only for industrial and craft workers, but also shop assistants, office workers, agricultural workers, and foremen. It is planned that the persons chosen shall receive "study employment" for six to nine months, and at any rate not less than three months. It is also assumed that during this period they will receive wages in accordance with the prevailing agreements in the country where they are staying.

The exchange will be organized so that when a person from one of the countries receives "study employment" in another, his place, or another place in the same trade, will be filled by a person selected for "study employment" from another of the four countries.

A request has been made to Swedish employers, asking them to co-operate in the exchange by offering their employees leave and the right to return to their old jobs after their stay abroad, and by providing places for employee-students from other countries. The plan has been received with great enthusiasm in all the four countries, since it inevitably will tend to bring the Scandinavian peoples even closer together.

Cleveland Relief Folk Must Stop Using Autos

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The spectacle of relief clients driving up in big cars, or even jalopies, to get their relief checks will be seen no more hereabouts.

Relief Commissioner Frank G. Jones Oct. 24 ordered all but a classified few to turn in their automobile license plates.

Persons operating cars "on the moderate relief allowances we are forced to give must be cheating somehow," he said.

Supervisors estimated between 8,000 and 10,000 cars are being driven by the city's 26,000 relief clients.

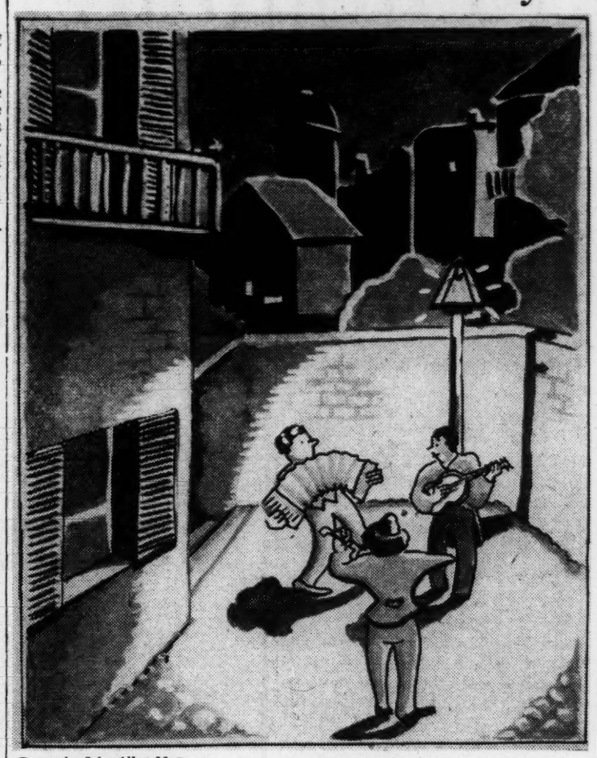
Masonic General Council Has New Grand Master

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP) — Charles H. Johnson of New York City was installed Oct. 24 as General Grand Master of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States at the final session of the Masonic General Grand Council here.

Mr. Johnson succeeded Nelson Williams of Hamilton, Ohio.

John M. Littlefield of Auburn, Me., was installed as General Grand Steward.

Romance Under Subsidy



Drawn by John Allan May

Troubadors Become Civil Servants

The Posteggiatori of Naples are to continue to come out with the stars and the night lights

Wandering Singers of Naples Helped in Keeping Traditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy—For the price of a song Italy is ensuring the preservation of one more part of the fame of picturesque Naples.

The price in this particular instance is not as inexpensive as the proverbial melody. In fact the public is to expend quite a considerable royalty, as ordinary royalties go. But then, this is no ordinary song. It is the music of the "Posteggiatori," the wandering troubadours of the Neapolitan night, whose ancient profession is being saved from what appeared certain extinction by the grant of a subsidy.

Subsidizing street singers has one big difference from other Government-assisted schemes—besides the fact that no Government appears to have thought of it before. It is not caused by uneconomic competition. On the other hand, troubadouring, even in its hereditary home of Naples, had itself become uneconomic, and it was becoming increasingly obvious that unless some action was taken the lilting Neapolitan music so familiar to visitors and residents alike, would have faded away completely from the cobbled streets and alleys of the bay.

The trouble has been partly due to the falling away of tourist trade owing first of all to the difficult continental situation throughout the summer and later to the outbreak of war in Europe, and partly to repercussions of the general economic situation.

The troubadours found their incomes falling and many were unable to pay authors and songwriters' royalties for songs. Neapolitans are quite willing to sing for nothing, or more truly for the pleasure that singing gives them; but, after all, you can't sing professionally—even if your only dividend is in a currency less tangible than money—unless you have the songs to sing.

It was the Ente Provinciale di Turismo (Provincial Tourist organization) which was given the task of taking charge of the situation. This Government-controlled body stepped in with an open hand. A fund was opened and all lovers of Neapolitan music were invited to subscribe. The funds are to be used to solve the royalty difficulty and to put many Posteggiatori on their feet again.

Nor is this all. To encourage more singers and better songs, it is announced that competitions for Posteggiatori are to be started. Judging the troubadours will be a jury of eminent musicians of the Italian Royal Academy of Music.

From the point of view of the troubadours the competitions are as important as the subsidy, because Posteggiatori are not usually just professional street-singers who depend upon the passing public for a living. They are artisans during the day—tailors, carpenters, dockers, decorators—who become troubadours when the stars come out and the lamps of Naples are lighted.

Posteggiatori are proud of their profession. Not just because their singing has helped to give their city a special fame in the world of music but because the majority of them are following an ancient family tradition. Their fathers and grandfathers have been troubadours before them. And they now feel assured their sons will be troubadours after them.

'Mr. Smith's' Presence at the Capitol Continues to Trouble Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" is still having reverberations in Washington, where Mr. Smith came.

The unfriendly reception by some Congressmen and columnists has been followed by unusual full-page advertisements in the local newspapers in behalf of Frank Capra. It has also been followed by new arguments for the Neely anti-block booking bill, by independent exhibitors, intent on capitalizing on Congressional displeasure.

Many Congressmen declared themselves libeled by the film which was given a pretentious premiere here, by the National Press Club. Dramatic critics in other cities have hailed the film with approval, however. As quoted in this paper yesterday, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky calls the picture a "travesty" on Senate procedure, while Democratic Whip James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina calls it the kind of propaganda "totalitarian dictators" would like to see circulated.

In apparent recognition of Congressional peevishness all Washington newspapers have received full-page advertisements from Columbia Pictures giving quotations of favorable reviews in other cities. These advertisements are not like ordinary theatrical advertisements, and are not carried near theatrical pages. They reprint excerpts from eight periodicals, ranging from the N. Y. Daily Mirror to the magazine Time, praising the delineation of Washington to which the Congressmen take such strong exception.

As against this effort to meet the carping Congressmen and the scoffing columnists, counter-propaganda is being circulated by a group of independent exhibitors who oppose block-booking. The Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, in a two-page hand-out distributed to all newspaper offices, uses "Mr. Smith" as an argument for the Neely bill. This bill has passed the Senate twice, but is bottled up in the House, where a powerful motion picture lobby opposes it.

The Exhibitors Association declares that "since the Neely bill is still pending in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the distributor was under no compulsion to furnish a synopsis of the contents of the film (to the National Press Club, which sponsored the world premiere).

"The Press Club, in sponsoring the picture sight-unseen, now realizes what it means to the independent exhibitors of the United States to have to buy their pictures blindly."

The Association then quotes critical comments on the picture, and declares, "the picture turned out to be a reflection on Senators, Congressmen and press correspondents alike, all of whom were there to be insulted en masse."

A good deal of amusement is evident in Washington over the situation. Behind the laughter, however, there is a belief that "Mr. Smith" may really have influenced the fate of the block-booking bill. Many Congressmen have been personally miffed by the strange congressional goings-on depicted in the film which lose their full measure of absurdity if one is not acquainted with actual Senate rules. Although they acknowledged the entertainment value and unquestionable patriotic purpose of the film, they may show their ire when the time comes to vote on the Neely bill.

No War for America, Says Secretary of War

BALTIMORE (AP)—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring assured the Nation Oct. 28 guns in the hands of American soldiers would be used "for defense only" and threw the weight of his office behind this pledge to peace:

"Every man and every dollar necessary for the defense of America, but not one man, not one dollar to fight the wars of other nations."

'Drys' Start War Crusade In Ontario

TORONTO—A request that the Provincial Government close all places of liquor sale and that the Dominion Government prohibit the manufacture and importation of beverage alcohol for the duration of war, is to be made soon by temperance organizations of this Province, delegates to the 62nd annual convention of the Ontario W. C. T. U. learned here recently.

Mrs. John Wright, President of the Ontario branch of the Union, in announcing this objective of the organization, pointed to certain difficulties in the way of reaching this goal, such as the fact that the governments are making profits from the liquor business, and that the churches are somewhat handicapped in that the traffic has been realized as a legitimate one for so long that those engaged in the liquor business have not been barred from the church rolls.

The Temperance Advocate has announced that the Dominion Government will be requested through the Canadian Temperance Federation to stop "liquor traffic" during the war.

A statement issued by the Ontario Temperance Federation through E. S. Bishop, President, the Rev. John Coburn, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Rev. A. J. Irwin, General Secretary, points out that the Federation will seek the co-operation of the Ontario Government and in the meantime will carry on educational work among soldiers and elsewhere.

"It took Canada two years or more to realize that liquor, wherever present, tended to sabotage its World War efforts and to take the necessary steps to curtail its sale," the statement reads. Beginning with Ontario, the various provinces, with the exception of Quebec, eliminated sale, and Quebec placed severe restrictions upon it.

Stabilized Prices And Higher Wages Urged in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Price stabilization of necessary commodities and wage increases in accord with prices that have always risen, were urged here recently by women of this city meeting in a protest against profiteering and hoarding as a result of the war.

The meeting, conducted by the Housewives Consumer Association and open to all consumers of the city, made preliminary plans for a conference to be called of representatives of women's organizations, church groups, youth organizations, trade unions, and co-operatives to enforce these views.

At the same time the meeting urged the Government's present Price Control Board to keep the public informed of price increases and why they were necessary.

In order to determine the reason behind price increases, three speakers, representing the farmer, the retail merchant, and the consumer, were called.

Herbert Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers Co-operative, told the meeting that Farmers are interested equally with the city consumer in fighting against profiteering, and the only way to guard against this is by organizing co-operative consumer movements, to deal directly with the producer, arrange distribution, and cut out speculators and profiteers. This can be done, and it is being done all over the world; it has been done in Great Britain, said Mr. Hannam.

A boycott against farm products which have increased in price would hit the farmer rather than the man against whom the boycott is directed, he warned.

French Boy Wins Croix de Guerre

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Ritter Philippe, Alsace farm boy, is the first civilian to receive the Croix de Guerre in this war.

French dispatches said the boy was working in a field when a German pilot landed his warplane nearby, strode to Ritter with drawn revolver and demanded, "Where am I?"

"In France," Ritter blurted.

Ignoring the revolver, he fled to his bicycle and pedaled away to notify a French patrol, which arrested the pilot before he could set fire to the plane.

Dominion Shops and Schools Push Airplane Training Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — A Government aviation school has been opened here, capable of turning out more than 200 trained aviation mechanics in a six-months' period. Known as the Galt Aircraft School, it is part of the Dominion-Provincial youth training plan.

The original plan was to give mechanical training to 600 boys in classes of 200 at a time over a six-months' period. With the outbreak of war, the Dominion Government asked that the project be speeded up, with the result that the first group, enlarged to include 250 boys, is already in training in a renovated building. As long as the war lasts, groups of trained young men will be turned out, to be assimilated either by the Royal Canadian Air Force or in industry.

Six airplanes have been turned over to the school by the Defense Department, two complete with engines, while an automotive firm has donated several transport engines and other accessories. The floor space of 27,000 square feet has been divided into class rooms, lecture room, radio room, and carpenter, machinist, and welding shops.

Another phase of youth training for wartime service was enunciated by Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, who holds that Canadian youths should complete their studies in order to fill the Dominion's need of men of advanced technical training.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—Rural education in this Province is experiencing a renewal of interest as plans are completed for between 30 and 40 youth training schools this winter. Most of the schools will be of three weeks' duration, and are supported jointly by the University of Alberta, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government.

Enlistment on the home front in the fields of production, which has become popular since the outbreak of the war, has made it necessary to include such courses as livestock and agricultural engineering, general workshop practice in carpentering, soldering, wood working, tinsmithing and allied crafts, together with courses for girls in cooking, sewing, consumer education, home beautification and handcrafts.

Air Skill Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — A course in aeronautics and allied trades has been opened here as a part of Dominion-Provincial Youth training.

The course, which has been approved by the Royal Canadian Air Force as a preliminary for those who aim to join, gives instruction in air riggers, air mechanics, motor mechanics, and wireless. Classes are being held in Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.

November Election Day: All Quiet but Not Dull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This year, the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November—election day—is to be a quiet one in most States, for those voting on propositions and constitutional amendments are the exceptions. But where votes are to be taken Nov. 7, they will be on significant issues.

A review made by the Council of State Governments here notes as outstanding the "$30 Every Thursday" old age pension amendment in California, another pension plan in Ohio, and a proposed constitutional amendment in New York State to legalize pari-mutuel betting and give the State a share of the revenue.

New Jersey voters will declare themselves on a referendum involving a $21,000,000 bond issue for relief, while in Mississippi the question is whether the 1890 Constitution should be amended to permit bequests to religious and educational institutions.

So important looms the "ham and eggs" issue in California that four other measures on the ballot have received but little attention outside the State. These are: an initiated proposal to extend the powers of the State Chiropractic Board; two referenda to regulate and license personal property brokers; and another referred measure to establish an Oil Conservation Commission.

In three States—Virginia, Kentucky, and New Jersey—legislators are to be elected, while Kentucky chooses a Governor.

Much more activity is evident in the cities on this election day. More than 350 are electing council members or are voting on local ordinance or charter amendments, the Council finds.

Proportional representation as a method of voting will figure in a number of these local elections. New York City will use the system for the second time in electing aldermen. Yankers, N. Y., which adopted the council-manager plan last year, is going to choose its first council under the plan by "P. R." Onondaga County (Syracuse, N. Y.) will vote on adoption of P. R. and the council-manager system of city government.

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The South: Untold Resources Await Tapping

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"One of the most interesting regions of the United States is the South. Outside of associating it with southern songs, cotton fields and soft drawling voices, most people outside of it know little about it. This lack of knowledge was suddenly broken last year when President Roosevelt told the conference on Economic Conditions in the South that the South is the United States' No. 1 Economic Problem—but a problem of and for the Nation as a whole.

"We spoke in our Fireside series of the remarkable strength that has come to France through a state of balance. Its just the opposite state which is the cause of the South's difficulties—unbalance—and which in turn adds to the unbalanced condition of the United States in its present struggle with the effects of ten years of business depression.

"The South's economic situation is brought to mind by a subject we covered yesterday—Colonies—for it is sometimes described as a colonial economy."

Question: "Could you explain that before you go further?"

Answer: "A Colony begins as an investment by a mother country, it accumulates only small financial amounts of money and as new opportunities arise they must be financed from the outside. Thus the system depends almost completely on a mother country source.

"The South, impoverished after the war between the states and primarily unbalanced because mostly agricultural, has been forced into this position. The Industrial Northeast has financed it and thus controlled it—and, as in colonies, the profits have not stayed at home but have been exported to the investors. Thus the accumulation of money by the South for its own financing becomes most difficult."

Question: "Then it isn't that the South is inherently poor?"

Answer: "No, indeed. In fact it's potentially one of the richest areas in the United States, if not the world. It has wonderful farm lands of all kinds, large timber resources, enormos potential waterpower, and even a rapidly increasing population to take care of the labor needs which the developing of these things demands."

Question: "It seems that with such agricultural potentialities even Northern capital could not have prevented proper development of the land, or didn't people want to try hard enough?"

Answer: "They have tried too hard with insufficient money and knowledge in many cases. For effort, look at the hard-working tenant farmer, often not making 10 cents a day working other people's land.

"No, the real reason is that in keeping with the traditional American practice it has been a case of taking the cream and neglecting the milk. The soil was so rich that a single crop that could be converted into cash, mostly cotton or tobacco, was grown year after year. And, remember, that quick profits were necessary where there was no reserve money for better handling. The result of this has been to weaken the soil and open it so that rain washed away valuable soil resources."

Question: "Wouldn't fertilizer restore this?"

Answer: "Fertilizer is a great help—but it can't give everything back to the soil. Why, as it is, the South, with one-fifth of the national income, pays three-fifths of the national fertilizer bill! Fertilizer costs money, so down go the profits. Here is an interesting figure from a Government report. It says that 27,500,000 tons—if you can imagine that much—of nitrogen and phosphorous compounds are leached out of southern soil and sent down the rivers to the sea every year! And those are the things needed for good crops."

Question: "Would some other kind of planting prevent this?"

Answer: "Yes, and the Government is trying to spread the information as fast and far as possible. By growing grass, soy beans and other crops such losses can be greatly reduced. One recent study showed that a single acre of typical corn land, which encourages the same kind of waste as cotton and tobacco, lost 127,000 more gallons of rainfall in a single year than a similar field planted to grass. That's just one acre. Multiply it by millions and you can see what happens. Certain crops will restore the soil. If the farmer did not have to cash in on all his land every year, he could plant these and prevent this soil loss. Finally, remember, soil loss is not just income loss, but capital loss, gone forever."

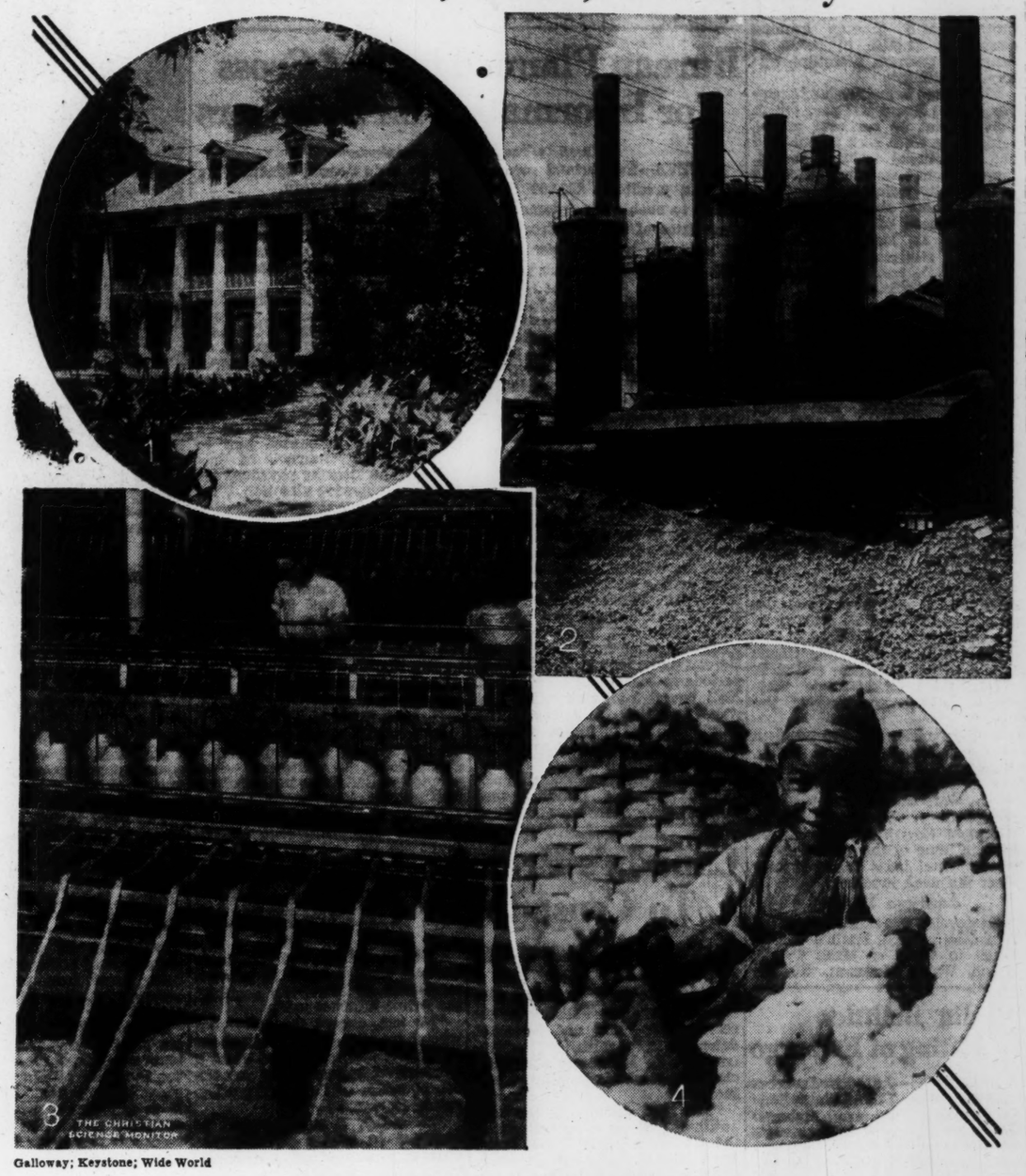
Question: "I remember in our population discussion that you mentioned the excess population of the South and the limited education available there. Could you tell us something about that?"

Answer: "That is a crying problem. The South has a very low income per capita. Even in 'prosperous' 1929 Southern farm people received an average gross income of only $186 a year as compared with $528 for farmers elsewhere. The South must educate one-third of the nation's children with one-sixth of the Nation's school revenues.

"What hope has the future? Industrialization, making the South a balanced region, promises to bring prosperity, better education and money for better farming, among other things.

"And now we must get on to our guest speaker who will give you on page 95 information on much of the ground we have been unable to touch in the time available—Mr. Nate White, of the Monitor's staff, who recently returned from a several months' study trip to the South."

Land of Dixie, Cotton, and Industry



Galloway; Keystone; Wide World

Where Past, Present, and Future Meet

Cotton was King in the South; but it is that no more. The trend toward industrialization is slowly rounding out the economy of Dixieland. Here we have: 1. One of the old colonial homes in the Evangeline country. 2. The furnaces of a steel mill at Birmingham. 3. Slubbing machines in a Gainesville, Georgia, textile mill. 4. Cotton pickin' on President Roosevelt's farm in Georgia, though it looks like siesta time for this youngster.

The South's Problems Are America's Problems

By Nate R. White

About no other region in the United States has there been such an aura of romance, imaginary tradition, and misconception as about the South.

The ante-bellum South was gay, extravagant, romantic. But it tread on hard economic forces which were far from superficial. The present-day South is sobered, businesslike, progressive, intent on building a new world for itself. It too is being based on hard, economic facts.

It is foolish for Southerners or others to continue to cloak the South in flimsy romanticism; and those who are well acquainted with America and the South are the last to cover that region with such a veil.

The South and the Southerner are determined today to make a "go" of business, home, and State. Such uncoverings of graft and political looseness as were exposed in Louisiana this year are merely the workings out of this new attitude in the South, an insistence that "things must be right" and "things must come right."

In order to make things "come right" for America, President Roosevelt, in his oft-quoted paragraph about the South, said: "It is my conviction that the South presents right now the Nation's Number one economic problem, the Nation's problem, not merely the South's. For we have an economic unbalance in the Nation as a whole, due to this very condition of the South. It is an unbalance that can and must be righted for the sake of the South and the Nation."

The Nation's Problem

This statement deeply aroused the South. It hurt regional pride. It was called "politics." Yet soberthinking Southerners freely say that the "President is right." They point out that he did not pin the problems on the South but on the Nation. He recognized that many of these problems actually were imposed for one reason or another on that region in the building of a Nation.

Number one Southern problem has always been the United States' protective tariff, whereby Southerners sold their goods on a world market and bought their manufactured material on a protected market.

Number two problem of the South today is lack of credit. This traces back to the Civil War, as do many of the South's problems. There simply was no capital after the war. Just in the last quarter of a century has wealth begun to return to the Southerner. Such capital as was invested in Southern industry came largely from other regions. Again to help the Nation as a whole the South today must have capital. It must have industry.

Number three problem of the present-day South is believed to be the inequitable freight rate structure of the Nation. Many prominent Southerners place it at the top of the list—even above the tariff, since the cotton subsidy has served to offset to a degree, disadvantages of the tariff.

Tariff Issue

Under the present freight structure, it is practically impossible for Southern producers of many commodities and many manufactured articles to sell to the populous regions of the North and East, where more than half of America's consumers reside, because of the internal "tariff" due to the freight structure.

In other words, the national structure is so framed that not only is Eastern industry protected from dumping of foreign goods by a high protective tariff, but it is also protected from competition with Southern products by a high protective "tariff" in the freight rate structure.

There are many legal phases to this freight-rate controversy, and it is impossible to simplify them. Suffice it to say that the Interstate Commerce Commission has recognized the inequities of the system and has ordered an exhaustive inquiry of the structure with the intention of equalizing it.

Number four problem of the South, closely related to all others, is the agricultural system. Because the South chose more than a century ago to pin its fortune to cotton, it is still clothed in its tatters. Cotton is still the South's money crop. But cotton keeps its position only through an expensive national subsidy, subject to variations of political power. Tied to this one-crop system are many of the problems of the Negro, the underprivileged white, and Southern finances.

Negro Problem

If present programs in the South to diversify crops, establish industry, find new uses for cotton, and speed up the slow agricultural areas to the tempo of a mechanized age, are steadily advanced and widely spread, there is hope for the South to win more of the national income and incidentally to raise the national income. In this as in all the other problems, the South as a major unit in the Nation needs national co-operation and help.

Number five problem of the South is the Negro, principally because it is difficult to mingle large numbers of two races in the same areas, without economic and racial questions arising.

The Negro problem gives emphasis to another national issue—education.

The Negro needs educating, but he is poorly equipped to pay for his education. White people must pay the taxes for the dual educational system.

Against the imposing list of Southern problems are, of course, the South's many rich advantages—a people almost 99 per cent Anglo-Saxon in origin, individual, imaginative, and resourceful; vast natural resources as yet unexploited; a temperate climate, so that in some states grazing for live stock is possible 11 months out of the year; low taxes; good roads; and industrial frontiers open to vast expansion.

Bai Ganyu and Reuben Go South

Bai Ganyu is a Bulgarian gardener from Gorna Orehovitsa, Bulgaria. He lives in a fertile, thickly-settled area, where exceedingly industrious peasants intensively cultivate tiny farms, from which they extract a great amount of beautiful and luscious edibles.

They are among Europe's best truck gardeners and take as much pride in their tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, and melons as the Louvre does in Mona Lisa.

As master among masters is Bai Ganyu, meaning Uncle Ganyu. He says if he had enough helpers he could turn the whole world into a garden. He has a son, Boris, who settled in America 20 years ago, and is now a high school teacher in Houston, Texas. Uncle Ganyu recently came to see his son, who unfortunately couldn't meet him at New York, so Reuben, a farmer from Kansas and a friend of the Ganyu family, played host; he greeted Uncle at the port and went south with him. In order to be proficient in his guiding, Reuben read a "Report on Economic Conditions of the South," written exclusively by Southerners.

Farming

As the two clod-hoppers traveled through the South on the train, Uncle Ganyu stared eagerly out of the window.

"Wonderful country!" he exclaimed, adding the question, "Plenty of rain?"

"Two-thirds of all American land with a 40-inch rainfall is here," answered Rube, remembering his book.

"And is the soil good?"

"The soils of the South are the most widely varied in America. Alabama, for example, has seven major types and 300 sub-types. No other region offers such diversity," Rube quoted.

"And woods, too, look at them!" exclaimed Ganyu as the train sped through the forest.

"A third of the land is wooded. Two-fifths of the nation's forests are here. This is the world's chief source of naval stores," commented Rube, recalling page 6 of his book.

"A paradise!" shouted Bai Ganyu. "Even better than Bulgaria. Why didn't our fathers found Gorna Orehovitsa here!" Then after further observation he added, "But the people seem poor; no flourishing villages."

Low Income

"Yes, they are poor. America's poorest people live here. The average income is about half that in the rest of the United States. Other American farmers earn $523 each a year; a southern farmer $186," Rube explained, quoting page 21.

"Well, how's that?" asked Ganyu in consternation. "Poor people in paradise! Does some one rob them?"

"No, but their paradise isn't rightly used!" Rube suggested.

"Do you mean they don't raise things?" asked Ganyu, eager to get his spade into the wonderful soil.

"Not enough things! They import four-fifths of what they eat and wear," Rube recited.

Ganyu was speechless for a moment. Then he exploded, "Imagine living in Paradise and going to an outside grocery store to get your food and fig leaves! Don't the Americans like land?"

"Well, they aren't very good to it," Rube had to admit, "Since we Americans came into the South we have 'ruined beyond repair' an area of ideal farm land almost as large as Bulgaria."

Tenant Farmers

"Don't the peasants try to save their farms?" Ganyu asked, unable to believe that men could sit by and see their fields and gardens destroyed.

"There aren't any peasants like you Bulgarians," Rube explained, "or like Germans, French, and Danes, who own a piece of land, live on it for decades and love it as a family home. Here 53 per cent of the farmers are tenants. A third of the tenants move every year. The land for them is only a seat at a restaurant table. Coming today, going tomorrow, they don't care what happens to it.

"They have comparatively few farm animals, are short on eggs, don't raise anywhere nearly enough hay, still less oats. Many common vegetables are rarities in many southern farming communities. Malnutrition is prevalent. People are constantly leaving the South."

"Imagine people going hungry in Paradise and moving out!" Ganyu commented in despair.

Ganyu's Plan

Then he began to tell what he'd do. "You wouldn't believe what I and my gardeners could do with this land. We'd have little villages of neat, white-washed, red-roofed houses strung thickly along the streams. Every day you'd see the country sides covered with gaily-dressed families singing and working in their own fields.

"We'd have red peppers hanging in strings from porches or in festoons on white-walled houses, there'd be potatoes in pits, fruit hanging in the attic, wheat or corn in the bins, braided strings of onions in the cellars. Grapes would cover sunny hillsides, every little valley would be checkered with the red of tomatoes, the soft green of cabbage patches, the gorgeous purple of shapely egg plants. We'd grow mountains of cucumbers, squashes of every shape and color would gleam through the corn, whole valleys would be fragrant with the scent of melons."

"That's just poetry," Rube expostulated, at Uncle Ganyu's lyrical outpouring.

"Maiko Milo!" ejaculated the Bulgarian peasant, which literally meant, "Mother, Dear," and went on, "It's not poetry at all. It's what I've done all my life. All Bulgarians do that. We love land. We work for years clearing rocky hillsides. We rotate crops, caring for each patch of ground as a housewife for her parlors. Yet our land is not rich as yours here. Our climate not so kind."

All too soon we reached Houston. Bai Ganyu took his thick, well-filled, hand-woven, striped saddle bags from the baggage rack and placed them over his shoulder.

"They look heavy," Rube remarked.

"Eh, heavy," admitted Ganyu. "Baba Penka (Grandma Penka, his wife), sent some rose leaf jam, some green walnut preserves, some dried goat's meat, a hunk of sheep's milk cheese, some hand-knit socks, and fancy handspun towels to Professor Boris and his 'Bulka' (bride)."

Mr. and Mrs. Professor were at the station, waiting for Bai Ganyu, their father.

R. H. M.

Read On—

Magazines

Second Reconstruction—By Robert W. Desmond in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, March 23, 1939.
The South looks ahead to a better time economically, and if any man deserves credit for that it would seem to be Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, industrial chemist.

Industrial South—In Fortune magazine for November, 1938.
This so-called economic problem number one pictured as economic opportunity number one.

The South Plants to Prosper—By Nate R. White in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Sept. 23, 1939.
An account of the Plant to Prosper movement in the South that indicates better days for tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

Books

Southern Regions—By Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina Press, 1936.
A scholarly and valuable composite picture of the South, its problems, peoples, and programs.

A Southerner Discovers the South—By Jonathan Daniels, Macmillan, 1938.
A Southern liberal tours the South and presents a penetrating evaluation of that much discussed region.

Report on Economic Conditions in the South—June 22, 1938.
The report which led President Roosevelt to term the South the Nation's number one economic problem.

Soviet Ship Stand Stirs U. S. Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—After vigorously expressing indignation to Russian authorities for their lack of co-operation in supplying information of the American freighter City of Flint, Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Moscow, cabled the State Department that he had not only been unable to get in touch with the American crew on the vessel, but had been unable to obtain their release.

Mr. Steinhardt "formally demanded" that the ship—captured by a German warship and held for several days in the harbor of Murmansk, Russia—be turned over to the American crew and allowed to depart.

Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vladimir P. Potemkin replied that the ship had been ordered to depart under the same conditions as those under which it arrived, with the American crew aboard and cargo intact. Mr. Steinhardt reported that the Russian decision was "final" and rested on the Soviet interpretation of international law.

As the State Department released the text of Mr. Steinhardt's cable today, press associations' reports from Germany reported that the German prize crew was attempting to make the precarious trip to Hamburg, down the North Sea.

Failed to Contact Crew

The Ambassador's reports indicated that he had been baffled by Soviet authorities and given what, in popular parlance, is described as the "run around." Twice yesterday, he reported in earlier dispatches, he had succeeded in getting telephone calls through to Murmansk but had been unable to get in contact with the American captain in spite of promises that advance arrangements had been made for the connection.

Indications from Mr. Steinhardt's cabled dispatches also were that the Soviet was embarrassed by the arrival of the City of Flint and after hasty consultation had passed the sea-going hot potato back to the Germans.

Report by American Envoy

Mr. Steinhardt said in his report:

"I have just seen Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs Potemkin and have vigorously reiterated my indignation at the lack of co-operation by the Soviet Government in withholding information from me while issuing communiqués with respect to the City of Flint through the medium of the Tass Agency. He replied that Tass was an official agency of the Soviet Government and that it was the custom of his Government to make announcements through it. I told him that this was no excuse for his failure to keep me informed particularly in view of my repeated requests for information on behalf of my Government which had been the purpose of my daily visits to him. After a lengthy discussion I formally demanded that the vessel and cargo be turned over to the American crew and be authorized to depart. He thereupon made the following statement:

"The City of Flint had come into the port of Murmansk in charge of a German prize crew without any previous knowledge on the part of the Soviet Government and through no act on its part. The reason ascribed by the prize crew for the entry was damaged machinery making the ship unseaworthy. When the Soviet authorities at Murmansk judged that the vessel was again fit to put to sea, and being desirous of preserving its neutrality, the Soviet Government had ordered the vessel to leave the port of Murmansk immediately under the same conditions as those of her entry, namely, with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact.

International Law Cited

"He added that the order would be enforced immediately and that the Soviet Government felt that its decision was not only in accordance with the well-recognized principles of international law and consonant with the obligations of a neutral but it was also the correct position to take as between the conflicting claims of the United States and Germany to possession of the vessel and her cargo and that by this he meant 'to send her out in the same status as she had entered one of the ports.'

"He said that his Government did not consider that it had the right to turn the vessel and her cargo over to the American crew unless the German prize crew refused to take her out, as in the opinion of his Government to do so would be an unneutral act. In reply to a question he stated that the decision of the Soviet Government to permit the German prize crew to take the vessel to sea was final.

No Information on Damage

"I then asked him who had verified the alleged damage to the machinery, to which he replied that he had no information on this subject, but assumed this had been done by the authorities at Murmansk.

"I again inquired concerning the welfare of the American crew and he said that it was his understanding that they had been on board the ship all of the time and were well.

"I then referred to my difficulties in making contact with the captain or members of the crew, reciting my repeated attempts to get into communication with them by telegram and telephone, as well as my inability to obtain a plane today. He disclaimed any responsibility for these difficulties, passing over the subject lightly by pointing out that the crew being on board the ship in the roadstead, in conjunction with the average delays in long distance telephone communication had probably brought about this 'unfortunate result.'"

Acme

H. G. Cockell

The British Admiralty Marshal is temporary owner of all cargoes seized as contraband of war, holding them until their disposal is arranged by the President of the Prize Court, Sir Boyd Merrimam.

Reich Tests British Blockade With City of Flint Prize Ship

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP) — Somewhere along the Norwegian coast the United States?owned City of Flint is sailing a precarious course toward an undisclosed German port, under the direction, it is believed, of a German prize crew of 41.

According to reports reaching Berlin, the freighter was being convoyed by German warships—presumably both submarine and surface craft—in order to get through the British blockade of the Baltic Sea which lies in its path.

If the vessel gets through to a German harbor, a prize court will pass on the question of whether she was a contraband carrier and decide as to disposition of ship and cargo.

Germans recognized the danger involved in the precarious job of slipping past British warcraft. Bad weather and low visibility, however, were on their side.

Specifically what progress the freighter was making was not disclosed here. Neither her route nor final destination was disclosed.

The prize crew was expected to steer the Flint close the the Norwegian coast to the Skagerrak, then down between Copenhagen and Malmo to the Kiel Canal and thence to Hamburg rather than to court trouble with the British by sailing direct through the North Sea to Hamburg.

Earlier Germans had said she would be taken to Hamburg, but authorized sources were vague on that point today.

Foreign Office spokesmen said that such a question remained a naval secret, and it was emphasized the British Navy was undoubtedly most interested in the ship. Her cargo of tractors and other goods originally were consigned to England.

"Obviously they (the British) would try everything and would rather attempt to sink the prize than let it remain in our hands," these sources declared.

Unconfirmed reports in Bergen, Norway, yesterday, said the German prize crew in charge of the United States freighter City of Flint would land the vessel's American crew there.

Ship Toll of 115 in War

By the Associated Press

The German High Command indicated today the loss of three submarines but said Germany's mercantile warfare "continued to be successful."

In a communiqué claiming destruction of at least 115 merchant ships of an aggregate of 475,321 tons since the beginning of the war, the command declared "our own losses are only slight."

"The loss hitherto of three submarines must be counted on in view of their long absence," it said.

Norway's sea commerce journal, Handels og Soefartstidende, today listed the total sea tonnage lost by all nations between Sept. 5 and Oct. 21 as 338,866 gross tons. They were classified as follows: Britain, 199,912; France, 42,719; Germany, 32,271; Norway, 19,995; Sweden, 10,041; Finland, 9,503; Greece, 8,923; the Netherlands, 8,387; Belgium, 5,965, and Denmark, 1,150.

However, the High Command, stated that between Oct. 12 and 25, there were sunk, according to reports confirmed by German fighting units, 22 ships with 109,370 register tons. According to reports in the foreign press, an additional three ships with 12,606 register tons were sunk, totaling 25 ships with 121,976 register tons, the communiqué said.

The communiqué went on to say that inasmuch as unconfirmed reports are not included in the compilation, it must be assumed that the actual figures regarding sinkings are considerably higher.

Meanwhile, the British Air Ministry announced a German aircraft had been forced down today in Scotland by British fighter planes, while attempting to carry out reconnaissances east of Dalkeith.

An air raid alarm in the Firth of Forth area of Scotland lasted half an hour.

Machine-gun bullets were reported to have fallen in the main street of one town and several spent bullets spattered a few yards from the police station.

Eighty German seamen were landed Oct. 27 at a Scottish port by a British armed merchant cruiser, but where they came from was not disclosed.

Quezon Intimates Independence Talks

MANILA (AP)—President Manuel Quezon said Oct. 26 at a dinner honoring the new United States High Commissioner to the Philippines that developments have shown how small, weak Nations have become victims of more powerful Nations.

President Quezon agreed with the new Commissioner, Francis B. Sayre, that the Philippines should prepare for independence but pointed out he did not discourage discussion of re-examining the question because of new world developments. If exponents of re-examination see danger in independence, Mr. Quezon continued, they have the full right to speak their views.

Guests included members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Justices, National Assemblymen, high officials of the Army and Navy and their ladies.

President of Girl Scouts

Paul Parker

Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd of California

Mrs. Mudd, a resident of Beverly Hills, was elected head of the Girl Scout organization at the Philadelphia convention. She is active in philanthropic and social work and is an officer of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Seven 'Service Days' to Show Girl Scout Work to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—The aim of the Girl Scout movement "to make girls personally enriched individuals and intelligently participating citizens" was emphatically restated as plans for this year's Girl Scout Week were announced at the closing sessions of the organization's twenty-fifth national convention in Philadelphia yesterday.

Seven "Service Days" will feature the annual national week, this year Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, during which various program activities will be presented in public demonstrations throughout the nation.

Yesterday's sessions of the convention climaxed a busy week for more than 1,500 adult sponsors of the movement who came from every State in the Union to discuss local and national phases of Girl Scouting.

Featuring the week's discussions were addresses by many prominent speakers, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary President of the organization; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Honorary Vice-President, and Dr. James Rowland Angell, President-Emeritus of Yale University.

New Officers Installed

Delegates elected the following national officers, who were installed at yesterday's sessions: Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, Beverly Hills, Calif., President; Mrs. Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa., First Vice-President; Mrs. Alan H. Means, Salt Lake City, Utah, Second Vice-President; Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, Cambridge, Mass., Third Vice-President; Miss Eleanor Edson, New York City, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas H. Beck, Wilton, Conn., Secretary; Mrs. Ralph G. Wright, New Brunswick, N. J., Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Washington, D. C., the retiring President, was elected Honorary Vice-President.

In outlining the program for this year's "Service Days," Mrs. E. Swift Newton, commissioner of the local council, praised the adult volunteers who serve as troop leaders, council, regional or board members.

"The future of the Girl Scout movement," she said, "depends upon the adult members of the organization, just as the steady growth to date is the result of their sincere efforts to give to girls a recreational and character building program based on their age level interests.

"Of the total active membership of 564,436, there are 108,084 women who are carrying on the program for girls which was launched by Juliette Gordon Low 27 years ago. Of this number of women, 99 per cent are volunteers," Mrs. Newton continued.

Happiness and Citizenship

"Girl Scouting was a game and a philosophy of living which brought great happiness to Mrs. Low," she said. "The movement was launched to help girls develop as happy individuals and as useful citizens. Girls join the organization because the activities they find in the Girl Scout program supply vital outlets for their need to feel useful and busy, adventurous yet secure.

"Women come into Girl Scouting because it offers them an important avocation, and an opportunity to promote the further development of a program rich in content for the women of tomorrow."

Groups of Girl Scouts in uniform will launch their national week tomorrow by attending Church Day services of their own faith.

The following day will be devoted to homemaking activities, while Arts and Crafts Day, on Tuesday, will give Girl Scouts an opportunity to display some of their creative work in pottery, painting, sketching, metal work, writing or dramatics.

Wednesday, which is Out-of-Doors Day, will be featured by games and hikes, while Thursday has been designated Girl Scout International Friendship Day and will be marked with folk-dance festivals.

Community service projects will be the order of Citizenship Day on Friday; and Saturday, Health and Safety Day, will conclude the seven "Service Days" of Girl Scout Week.

Girl Scouts Revive Old Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—More than 100 samplers made by members of the Girl Scout organization in all parts of the country were on exhibition this week at the Girl Scouts' twenty-fifth national convention here.

The samplers, selected from thousands submitted to the organization's National Arts and Crafts Committee, were divided into units representing the three age groups in Scouting—from 7 to 10, 10 to 14 and 14 to 18. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Vice-President of the national organization, served as chairman of the Committee judging the handwork.

The project to revive the making of samplers, an art dating back to Elizabethan days, was launched by the Arts and Crafts Committee last January, at which time it was announced that all entries submitted for display at the convention must be the original work of the needlewoman.

In many instances the Girl Scouts wove the linen and dyed the wool used in their samplers. In every case they originated their own designs, reflecting their personal experiences and interests.

Dr. Roos Reported Executed in France

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Karl Roos, Alsatian autonomist leader, and a soldier named Lobstein were reported to have been executed at dawn Oct. 28 at Nancy, convicted of treason and espionage. They were convicted Oct. 26 by a military court.

Dr. Roos was arrested Feb. 7, almost seven months before the war started. With seven others, he was charged by the French with having furnished German agents with details of the movements of French troops during March, 1936, when Germany reoccupied the Rhineland, and in September, 1938, during the Czechoslovak crisis.

In announcing Dr. Roos' conviction, French authorities asserted it had nothing to do with his autonomy activities for which he was arrested in 1928 and charged with participating in a separatist plot against the state.

Six other defendants were sentenced to prison.

Hatch Act Warning Issued in Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Federal employees in New Jersey have again been warned by Edward G. Kemp, Assistant United States Attorney General, to observe rigidly the terms of the Hatch Act and refrain from any form of political activity:

In a letter addressed to the offices of the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney in this district, Mr. Kemp stressed that, "for an officer or employee of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to hold any office in a political party organization or political group, or to be a member of any committee of any political organization or political group, is deemed a violation of the Hatch Act."

Battles Over the Ether Added to War

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—War is constantly seeking new dimensions. There was a time when it was fought only on land and on sea. Now it is also fought under the sea and in the air. And radio makes possible still another form of war, the war on the ether.

As soon as war breaks out every belligerent country tries to seal up to a considerable extent normal means of communication. International telephone service is suspended. Cables, telegrams, letters are censored. It becomes a matter of delay, sometimes of difficulty to cross frontiers which are normally quite open.

But radio is the worst enemy of censorship. The Maginot Line cannot keep the German broadcasts in French and English out of the allied countries. Germany has prescribed severe penalties for listening to foreign broadcasts But the very considerable amount of time which French and British stations devote to broadcasting in German indicates a certain confidence that some Germans will be daring enough to listen to the forbidden news and to pass it on to trusted friends.

There is so much broadcasting in various languages that it is sometimes impossible to know, from the language, the location of the station on which one is "tuning in." However, the character of the news soon makes clear its country of origin.

Warning on False News

Here in France there is no restriction on listening to German broadcasts. The Minister of Information, Jean Giraudoux, broadcast a statement warning the French people that German stations often put out false news, but he disclaimed any intention of employing punitive measures to prevent the hearing of German broadcasts. As a result the possibilities of censorship are somewhat limited. It would be impossible to conceal any big event, at least from the large number of persons who possess radio sets

This correspondent was able to hear both Marshal Goering's speech to the German munitions workers after the first week of the war and Reichsführer Hitler's address to the Reichstag on Oct. 6 over the radio. It was a strange, almost eerie sensation to be living in the capital of one belligerent country, surrounded by censorship, demands for special permits to travel and other wartime restrictions and yet to be able to listen in at an important meeting in the capital of the enemy, with cheers and songs punctuating the speeches.

The wavelength for the German station of Cologne is quite similar to that of London. So, when one listens to the B. B. C. (British Broadcasting Company) in its 9 o'clock evening broadcasts one sometimes hears snatches of music or conversation in German.

Claim and Counterclaim

The war of the ether often assumes the form of claim and counterclaim. So the German radio stations one evening, in an English message, claimed that the aircraft-carrier Royal Oak had been damaged and added: "Britons, ask your Government: Where is the Royal Oak?" The prompt report of the B. B. C. was that the Royal Ooak was at its accustomed station unharmed.

There have been rumors that a Briton who had been condemned to imprisonment in the Tower of London for treasonable activity was a speaker over the German radio. However, the voice which is most often heard in English from the German stations suggests a German who speaks English correctly, but with a perceptible accent.

Some of the German broadcasts are in excellent French and the French Intelligence Service has revealed the alleged identity of two renegade Frenchmen who are aiding Germany in this service. One, who is variously known as Obrecht and St.-Germain, went to Germany some years ago after becoming involved in legal difficulties in France. He has specialized in attacks on England, in an effort to separate the Allied powers and had put forward the slogan: "The British will provide the machines, the French will provide the breasts." A second Frenchman in German service, Paul Feronnet, has written books on Czechoslovakia and on Hitler which are of a German propagandist character. An unknown French woman is another German broadcaster.

An interesting and significant feature of the German broadcasts is their occasional "anti-capitalist" character. There is an attempt to sap the morale of the workers in England and France by representing the war as attributable to the machinations of "international finance capital." Whether, as part of the agreement between Berlin and Moscow, Communist propagandists have been imported from Moscow for service on the German radio cannot be ascertained.

Britain's Leaflet Bombings Are Not Merely Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British public is now realizing that there is more to leaflet-bombing raids than just leaflets.

The continued—one might almost say continual—flights over Germany which have carried the wings of Britain over Berlin and the Ruhr and more than 20,000,000 leaflets into the streets and fields of these and other districts, fulfill an important purpose besides disseminating the British point of view.

Described officially as "reconnaissance flights" these raids perform the important function of full-scale practises of night and day flying over enemy territory for bomber pilots.

From the first it was realized that the leaflets themselves could perform a dual purpose. Their propaganda value is not dependent on the written word, for their very presence is calculated to show the German man-in-the-street that British bombers have passed overhead. If the man-in-the-street puts two and two together he must realize that British bombers are learning to find their way about his country in the darkness of night. The secondary message of the leaflets thus becomes, "Don't start anything you couldn't finish."

So far the bombers of the German air arm—Field Marshal Hermann Göring claims to have 4,000 of them—have not been in action on a big scale. For their part the French and British have confined their action to reconnaissance work.

Gives Bombers Practice

But the effect of this reconnaissance has been to give the long-range bombers practise, so that if Germany attempted air attacks on a vast scale on military or non-military objectives far behind the allied lines it could expect reprisals from an air force which, unlike its own, already knows the lay of the land.

On night raids in modern conditions an air force that has "been there before" has a very considerable advantage. With the countryside and the towns blacked-out, it is no easy matter for an airman to find any precise objective unless it lies directly beside a sheet of water which shows it up. Furthermore raids have to be conducted without the help of radio.

Navigation has to be by dead-reckoning and celestial observation. The navigator has to calculate probable drift caused by wind and a small error in such a calculation can make a big difference when planes are traveling at more than 300 miles per hour. Consequently the pilots who have done the trip before and who can pick out what landmarks there are have the advantage.

For these reasons Britain's leaflet raids are assuming an importance which is no longer minimized here.

The German Viewpoint

There remains another question which the public, of both countries, would probably like answered. That is, How do the British manage to fly about as much as 400 miles inside Germany without suffering heavy casualties, and in some cases, without being challenged at all?

Field Marshal Göring's answer is that "if they like to fly at tremendous heights at night and drop their ridiculous leaflets we have no objections."

Others suggest that it is the "tremendous heights" which form the most significant part of the statement. It has now been made public in England that the machines undertaking these flights have a service ceiling of considerably over 30,000 feet. Obviously, unless their approach is detected, it is extremely difficult for a chaser to seek them out in the darkness since he has to reach this tremendous height before he can start to do any seeking.

Great height naturally lessens the effectiveness of detailed observation, but it does not altogether destroy it. And it makes no difference to the important consideration of actual practise in night navigation over routes which may have to be followed again.

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Life Insurance: Does It Cost Too Much?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Does life insurance cost too much?

This question is of grave importance to 64,000,000 life insurance policy holders, with over $110,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the Nation today.

The Federal Monopoly Committee, opening its fourth phase of its comprehensive study of this problem, asked the head of a great life insurance company Oct. 26 why premiums should not be reduced if the policy-holder bought insurance direct from the company and avoided cost of agents' commission.

Here is the condensed transcript of question and answer, which apparently brought to Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, the news that the Metropolitan Company is now giving a 10 per cent discount for such sale after Mr. Parkinson had told the inquiry that such a discount would probably be illegal.

Gerhard Gesell (Committee Examiner)—"Let me ask you this. Can I buy life insurance in the Equitable without paying commission to one of your agents?"

Mr. Parkinson—"Yes."

"How do I do it?"

"Just come in to the company; but you will be told that if you want real protection and service you ought to have an agent interested in you and in your case."

"And I can buy in that fashion insurance cheaper than if you sold it to me?"

"No, no. There simply is no commission paid on the policy."

"But the commission is charged to the policy-holder, is it not?"

"The premium is charged to the policy-holder."

"The premium is the same as if the commission were included?"

Jerome Frank, Chairman of SEC (interposing)—"Mr. Parkinson, I would like to inquire about that. If in a particular agency no commission is paid to the agent, why should that sum be collected?"

Mr. Parkinson—"There are very special laws in most of the states under which we operate which prohibit rebating and prohibit discrimination."

Mr. Frank—"Well, would that be rebating, if I went to you directly? Do you think that the statute that prohibits that is a wise statute?"

Mr. Parkinson—"As long as a criminal penalty attaches to either discrimination or to rebating any portion of the premium, I should certainly not see anyone have a lower premium than if he were coming through an agent."

Mr. Gesell—"I should like to point to the Metropolitan which is right in the same city as you, which sells this insurance at 10 per cent cheaper for those who come to its offices, and have been doing that for years, so the statutory prohibition can't be such a serious thing."

Mr. Parkinson—"Who does that?"

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York."

"I did not know that."

"So I don't believe the statutory question is one of any importance, Mr. Parkinson, at all."

"Oh, it is of great importance to me. I must insist I have no desire, however, to violate the statute of New York providing for a criminal penalty."

Mr. Frank—"Mr. Parkinson, I quite agree with you that if there is such a statute to prevent you, that you do so. I now ask you whether you think a statute which would prevent such conduct is a wise statute?"

"The question goes to the fundamentals of our whole purpose in the life insurance business. I would not encourage the kind of business which I do not believe would give the service to the person who came that he ought to have. I would not be in favor of selling life insurance over-the-counter for less than we sell it through the agent who is giving the service to those who buy it."

Leon Henderson, SEC Commissioner—"Mr. Parkinson, I have been insured 43 years now, and I have several policies outstanding right now, and evidently I am paying for a service on them, and I think I can say very frankly that I can't recall, since my memory runneth not to the contrary, any service I ever got from an agent. Aren't there many such as I am that have not had that service?"

"I think it may be due to the fact that there are certain men of whom the agents are just a little bit afraid. That is true of all the lawyers. They approach with fear and hesitation to render them the service that they do so well render to so many people."

"For which they charge me?"

Mr. Frank—"Would you suggest then that since out of this fear the agents do not render lawyers service, that the lawyers should be permitted to get their policies without paying an agent's commission?"

. . . Let us assume that I picked out a policy and came to you. Why should I have to pay—what is the premium on the first year? Mr. Lubin has figured out what I pay."

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics—"Well, 65 per cent the first year."

Senator Wm. H. King, (D) of Utah—"Of the premium?"

Mr. Lubin—(nodding) Seven and a half per cent for the next 9 years; and 5 per cent for the next 5; totals 147.5 per cent of one year's premium, which on a 10-year policy would be about 25 per cent."

Mr. Frank—"Now the question is, why should I have to pay somebody for performing that service, if I made the correct choice?"

Mr. Parkinson—"My answer is, Commissioner, that it is so desirable to have people who are competent to render those services, and so necessary to have them make a living, that I should prefer as a matter of policy not to encourage anybody to take our policies the way you suggest."

Earlier in the testimony Mr. Parkinson's attention was directed to the Massachusetts system of savings bank over-the-counter life insurance, in which agents' commissions are avoided.

Mr. Gesell—"In Massachusetts we have a cheap form of insurance which is fulfilling a service. Even insurance people take policies in it."

Mr. Parkinson—It is fulfilling a service, but it is not fulfilling the service of a modern life insurance company such as our Equitable. It began, as I remember, in 1908 and there are now $150,000,000 of such policies in force in Massachusetts. It covers varied types of people—some wage earners and many who are just shrewd New Englanders who sharpen their pencils and get that kind of insurance protection at a little less than is charged by the regular line companies.

Mr. Gesell—Yes, the difference I think between $2.70 of premium and $8.35 premium—a pretty good difference.

—Is that the difference?

—In some instances, yes.

—Isn't that the difference of getting out, not the difference of staying in?

Mr. Gesell—I think not.

Before the Monopoly Committee Judge Dewey. Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, last June testified that a $1,000 straight-life insurance policy in savings-bank insurance taken out at the age of 35 would cost a net average of $2.74 a year. Mr. Dewey said the lowest net cost of the old-line companies doing business in Massachusetts was $4.60, while the highest was $8.73.

Changes Sought In Job Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—A broadened program of unemployment insurance with maximum benefits of $20 a week for 20 weeks and a minimum benefit yet to be fixed for 10 weeks, was urged by the State Federation of Labor before a special committee of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission here this week. The law now provides a maximum of $15 a week for a period not exceeding 16 weeks, and a minimum benefit of $5 a week. Reduction of the waiting period to one week, payment of benefits for partial unemployment and extension of coverage without regard to the number of employees were other recommendations placed before the committee. The labor group was represented by Vincent J. Murphy of Newark, Secretary of the State Federation.

Another delegation speaking for the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, offered recommendations in favor of a bill to establish a merit rating system providing reduced contributions for unemployment compensation for employers with stabilized employment records.

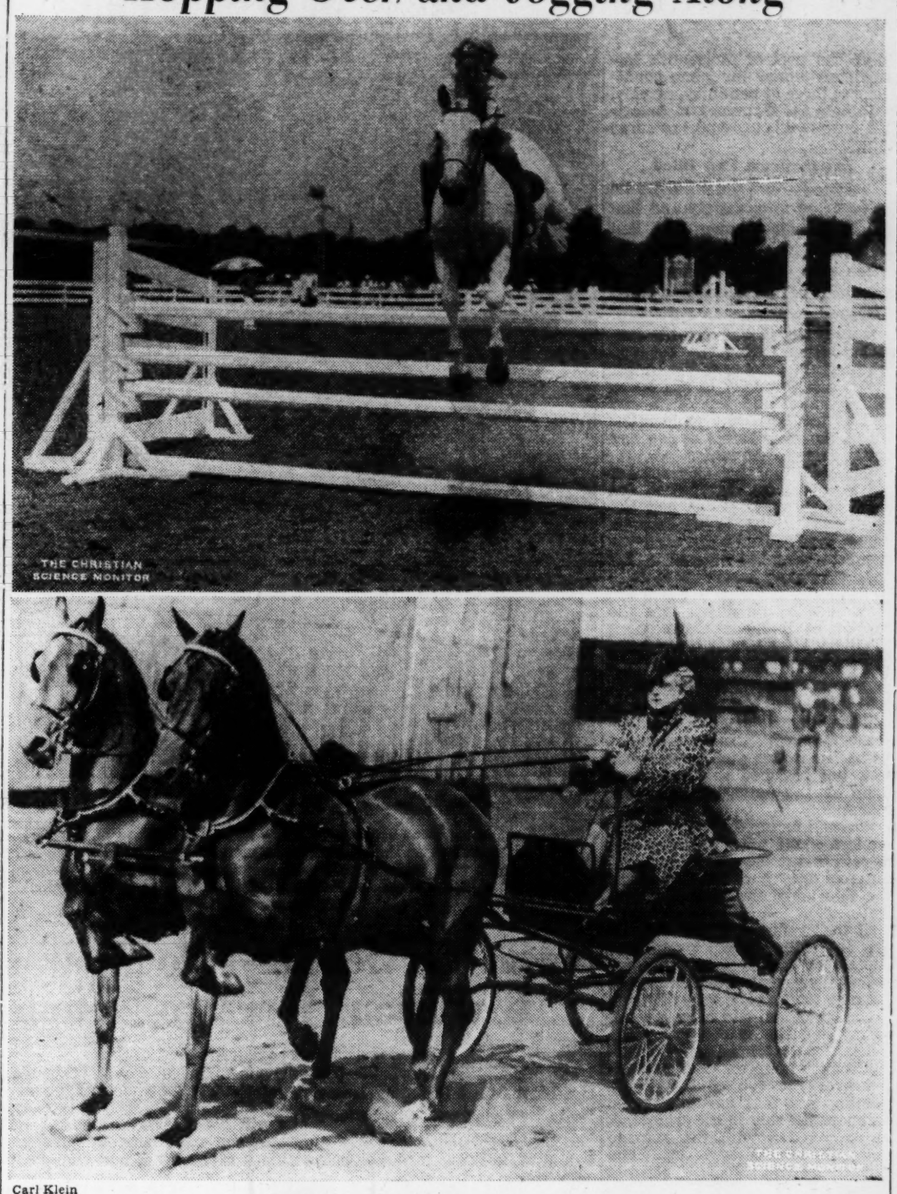
Wallace Stresses Need of Peace to U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The destiny of the United States lies "north and south along this hemisphere," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told the Commonwealth Club Oct. 27.

Secretary Wallace said the war in Europe had left this nation aghast and facing necessity of rebuilding the American way of life along new lines.

Europe's return to wars of conquest, its inroads on freedom of speech, press, religion, science and art, the Secretary added, have shaken faith of security in our relations with Europe. The New World, he said, offers reward for efforts bent toward constructive ends—peace, liberty and abundance.

Hopping Over and Jogging Along



Carl Klein

Saddle and Harness Champions

Upper: Kathleen Walsh of Southboro, Mass., mounted on Little Squire, in practice on the field. Lower: Mrs. L. Victor Weil, Fair City Stables, Elberon, N. J., reins her team, lately arrived from Europe, Mickey Mouse and King of the Lawn, into perfect step.

Army Jumpers Meet for Contests at Garden

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The fifty-fourth National Horse Show opens in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 4, with the largest field of jumpers and saddle and harness classes in four years, it is announced by Ned King, the manager.

In jumping, army teams from North and South America will contend for trophies and ribbons. Conditions at home have kept the British, French, Belgian and Irish army teams from taking part. The United States team will meet teams from the armies of Chile, Mexico and other Latin-American republics, some of whose riders and mounts were seen here last year. Among these are Maj. Eduardo Yanez, of Chile, with Chileana and Toqui, and Capt Ramiro Palafox, of Mexico, with Azteca. Among the stars of the United States team will be Capt. Carl W. Ragouse, with Dakota, veteran jumper, and Capt. Royce A. Drake, with King Hi, a winner of the $1,000 international military stake. With the Mexican, Chilean and American teams of apparently equal strength, a great battle is expected to develop in the international competition for the Perpetual Challenge Trophy, presented by J. Spencer Weed.

Women will compete on equal terms with the foremost professional and amateur horsemen and will ride over the fences in the hunter and jumper contests that dot both matinee and evening performances. Crispin Oglebay's Holystone, last year's champion hunter at the National and again at Piping Rock last month, will be ridden by Miss Muriel Cleland, of Bedminster, N. J. Another rider will be Mrs. John Hay Whitney, of Upperville, Va., who has entered five "first flight" timbertoppers in the show, headed by Bon Diable and Two Leggins, both in her team last year. These are only a few of the Whitney entries.

For another event, there will be a "dressage" exhibition by Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, U. S. A., with his two mounts, Vast and Olympic, thoroughbred race horses developed into show horses. Olympic, veteran of two Olympic Games, was the first American horse ever to win an Olympic medal for dressage, when, with Major Tuttle up, he captured third place at Los Angeles in 1932. Olympic also competed at Berlin in 1936, when he was ridden by Capt. Stanton Babcock, U. S. A.

Among show horses entered for the saddle classes are Moreland's Maid, developed by Robert Moreland, of Lexington, Ky., grand champion of last year's National, and Strolling Bye, winner of the $2,000 Fitch Gilbert Stake last year. Mr. and Mrs. Reed A. Albee are owners of Strolling Bye and Mrs. L. Victor Weil owns Moreland's Maid. Mrs. Weil will be a contender in the harness pony division, where she will drive King's Vanity and Mickey Mouse, which she brought over from England a few weeks ago. Both these ponies have won championships abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore will again be exhibitors in the heavy harness division. For many years the Seton Hackney Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Moore, has developed harness horses, the most famous of which was Seton Pippin. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have seven entries in this year's National. Alfred B. Maclay, a director of the National, will exhibit in the harness classes.

Other exhibitors will be Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermyer of Greenwich, Conn.; Isaac M. Clothier of Philadelphia, Pa.; Strathearn Boyd Thomson of Thornhill, Ontario, Canada; Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Mayer of Port Chester, N. Y.; Miss Joan Dixon, who won the touch-and-out contest two years ago, defeating the crack riders of the international military teams and the best civilian riders, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy.

Children's classes will exhibit at the morning and afternoon sessions on Nov. 11, when the championship Good Hands Cup for proficiency in riding and the championship Maclay Trophy for jumping will be awarded. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age are eligible for the competitions, and about 60 juniors have their names enrolled.

Peace League Head Threatens Chairman Dies With Libel Suit

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—A threat to sue Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, over his charges that the American League for Peace and Democracy is "Communist-controlled" stirred 300 League members today as they met in executive conference amid a national storm of controversy about the organization.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, Union Theological Seminary professor and Chairman of the League since 1934, declared last night in an interview that if Mr. Dies "will waive his congressional immunity we'll slap a libel suit on him."

"I'm calling his bluff," Dr. Ward said as the meeting began.

The League's conference here made the sedate Academy of Music resound with the discord of an argument which had these reverberations yesterday elsewhere:

1. President Roosevelt described as "sordid procedure" the action of Dies' committee in making public the names of Government employees on the Peace League's membership and mailing lists.

2. Mr. Dies replied in a speech before the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs that he is determined to expose "Communists in key federal positions."

3. The Baltimore Sun said that Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, sent to the League's Philadelphia conference a letter of resignation "asserting he could no longer work effectively with the Communist elements of the organization."

(League officers would not disclose whether the letter had been received here.)

"Dies' charges against the League are only a stick to beat Administration with," Dr. Ward commented.

He accused Mr. Dies of "conducting a witch hunt through newspaper headlines."

Dr. Ward did say two of the 25 members of the organization's Executive Committee are admitted Communists and about 10 per cent of "our 17,000 members are also Communists."

"It is obviously ridiculous," he added, "to claim that any oganization with such a small percentage of Communists is 'Communist-controlled.'"

In replying to the President's criticism, Mr. Dies said he was unwilling to argue with the Chief Executive, but intends to "expose" Government employees who "belong to any organization controlled by a foreign power."

Washington Sideglances

A good title for a book on Congress—The Borah family stands 100 per cent on isolation—Why the Senate frowns on candid camera shots—Song titles recall automobile memories.

Washington

Free Air: Duncan Aikman, Washington correspondent, who recently received a hurry-up order from a publisher for a book about Congress says he's sorry the title he would like to have chosen already has been taken. It's "Listen, The Wind."

Peace at Home: Letter in the Washington Times - Herald from Mrs. William E. Borah familiarly known among her friends as "Little Borah":

"I should like to correct a statement by an unreliable columnist appearing in your paper this morning. The statement, in effect, reads, 'Mrs. Borah does not agree with her isolationist husband in her stand in lifting the embargo and is very much for the President's side of the issue.'

"This is utterly false and very unfair. I am with my husband 100 per cent in this matter.

(Signed) Mary M. Borah."

Candidly Speaking: The reason Frank Capra, Hollywood's star producer, wouldn't have had the ghost of a chance of getting permission to photograph the real Senate chamber for "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" was that the last time the Senate had its picture taken by a candid cameraman, one or two members looked very much as if they were asleep. Now guardians of the Senate Press Gallery have instructions not to allow photographs of any kind to be taken.

The no picture rule "was relaxed for one or two pictures which we feel did not really represent this august body," Majority Leader Alben W. Barley explains.

Side Attractions: Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire who has admitted he won't object to being elected President in 1940, says that the tendency in this country to forget domestic problems in order to show a unified front against Hitlerism is like "a man with a wife and six starving kids at home being fascinated by a steam shovel downtown."

Oh You Kid!: Do these bring back memories?

"I Didn't Raise My Ford to be a Jitney"; "In My Merry Oldsmobile"; "Get Out and Get Under"; "Give Me a Spin in Your Mitchell, Bill"; "The Little Ford Rambled Right Along"; "Henry's Made a Lady Out of Lizzie."

They are the titles on song covers loaned to the Smithsonian Institution by J. Francis Driscoll of Brookline, Mass., for an exhibit called forth by automobile shows this month.

Steady Revolt Against Liquor Shown by Anti-Saloon Figures

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—If anyone believes the temperance organizations closed their offices and went home after repeal of prohibition, let him change that impression.

True, the Anti-Saloon League of America doesn't get the press notices it did a few years ago when its lobbying activities were at their height, but it still has a busy staff on Capitol Hill assembling factual data that lead to the conviction that slowly but steadily the people of this country are revolting against liquor.

The temperance forces expect their cause to go forward during the coming week which starts off tomorrow with National Temperance Sunday, to be observed in many Protestant churches throughout the country. This week's International Sunday School lesson deals with the moral aspects of temperance.

The Anti-Saloon League has evidence to show that the churches are not the only part of the citizenry concerned over the present tolls taken by the liquor traffic.

Figures Indicate Trend

Miss Laura Lindley, the League's Research Secretary, keeps close tab on the Gallup Polls which have shown a slowly growing sentiment for the return of prohibition as follows:

	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition
Dec. 1936	33 per cent	67 per cent
Feb. 1938	34 per cent	66 per cent
Dec. 1938	36 per cent	64 per cent

Victories in recent option elections have also buoyed up the hopes of temperance workers. They say that the sale of liquor is gradually being outlawed, particularly in the rural sections of the country, through local option. With the coming of repeal in 1933, nearly all States were open to liquor sale. The temperance forces at once began their efforts to reduce, so far as the law permitted, the number of liquor licenses, and they are pleased with their success.

Of 9,000 local option elections held up to the end of 1938, the drys checked up victories in 6,000.

Illinois held 327 local option elections last April and the drys won 234.

The temperance forces made widespread gains in Pennsylvania's local option battle in September. The number of hitherto wet communities which turned dry considerably exceeded the number that shifted from dry to wet.

Gains Made by Drys

The Anti-Saloon League figures that the drys made gains in 34 of the 67 counties in which liquor and beer elections were held and suffered losses in only four counties.

Also, League officials are interpreting the increased publication of magazine articles on the subject of liquor and its effect on society as evidence that many persons who were not in favor of prohibition are now seeking some method to curb the evils of liquor. They see indications that natural scientists are looking upon liquor as one of the major problems of civilization, pointing to an attack on alcoholism recently launched by the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, an associated society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which Dr. Karl M. Bowman, Director of psychiatry at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, is director.

Some Reasons for Revolt

It is easy to see why this revolt against liquor is developing, say the Anti-Saloon League officials. Here are some of the reasons:

1. Increase in percentage of women arrested for drunkenness, evidenced in fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The percentage has increased from 3.38 per cent in 1932 to 11.4 per cent in 1938.

2. Increase in number of drinking drivers involved in fatal traffic accidents, as recorded by the National Safety Council. Nine per cent of the drivers and 13 per cent of the pedestrians involved in fatal accidents in 35 States in 1938 had been drinking, compared with 5 and 6 per cent, respectively in 1933.

3. Opposition of the liquor industry to advertising reforms requested by the Federal Alcohol Administration, set up by the Roosevelt Administration that sponsored repeal.

4. Trade practices such as those followed by a local brewery recently when it advertised free silk stockings for women who sent in a certain number of beer bottle caps.

Eclipse

(Continued from Page 1)

fessor Barton was just about to admit that our view high above the earth was no better than that of other eclipse hunters working with telescopes and cameras among Manhattan's tower tops.

Time on the air was going fast when suddenly, at 18,000 feet, we burst through the "soup" and there above us, in view of the speaker, was the eclipsed moon, not total but 99.2 per cent so. It shone like an unusually bright star, the darker portion above giving it the appearance of a red velvet cylinder thrust through a ring set with a diamond of purest water. Major Stevens worked fast, for at that hour, 1:36 a. m., the supreme beauty soon would pass and the moon would once again shine with all the brilliance it could borrow from the sun. Earth's shadow still would take well over two hours to finish crossing the moon's face, but the rest was only of technical interest.

On Watch for Frost

Oxygen was rather scarce at the top of the flight, 18,200 feet, and everyone was glad to partake of the extra supply. Radio men were glad their time on the air was over, and in answer to the question of whether they wanted extra time, pleaded for Newark to "take it away." The trip back was largely through fog once more, and after circling around Manhattan for an hour at 3,000 feet to accustom ourselves to lower altitude once more, we sailed into Newark at 3:30 a. m.

Down in Texas, a group of amateur astronomers were asked to look for the "frost" which the late Dr. William Pickering of Harvard said he believed was formed on the craters of the moon during the frigidity of an eclipse when lunar temperatures drop from about 280 degrees Fahrenheit to at least 150 degrees below zero. Astronomers generally believe the moon has no atmosphere and no moisture, and while Planetarium officials share that belief, it isn't entirely beyond the range of possibility that there is a tiny bit of both thereabouts. Detection of the frost would be proof.

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Formidable Australia Behind Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Any doubts that might have been felt regarding Australia's attitude toward co-operation in the defense of the Empire have been swiftly resolved by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies' announcement that compulsory military service, abolished in 1929, would be resumed January, 1940. At that time between 15,000 and 20,000 men are to be called up for compulsory military training, with a force of about 80,000 ultimately in view.

To handle this revolutionary change in the policy of the Commonwealth there is already a War Cabinet composed of the Prime Minister, Attorney-General William M. Hughes, who was Prime Minister during the last war, Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street, Defense Minister, Mr. Richard G. Casey, Minister of Supply, Sir Henry Gullett, and Senator George McLeay, Minister of Commerce.

General Appointed

The War Cabinet meets in Melbourne, instead of at the Federal Capital of Canberra, for the headquarters of the various services are situated at Melbourne. Already on Sept. 29 it had appointed Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Controller General of Recruiting, to command a new force being mobilized for service either in Australia or overseas.

The Prime Minister's announcement of revision to compulsory service came as a blow to Labor and those elements who stoutly opposed any departure from the voluntary basis of enlistment. Mr. John Curtin, Labor party leader, criticized the Government's decision as a clear departure from the policy on which the Parliament had been elected. The Prime Minister, however, declared that the decision was based on sound democratic principles and gave assurance that there was no obligation upon those called up for training to serve abroad, if they did not wish. He added that a system whereby some were required to interrupt their normal occupation for months, while others escaped all training, could not be justified.

He continued that there were prospects of a long struggle against a well-organized power and Australia must make a full effort, adding that the democracies could only emerge successfully if the British countries and France could amass a military power superior to that pitted against them.

Speacial Problems Raised

Australia up to the present has had its voluntary militia undergoing a period of 12 days training annually and numbering about 36,000. The problem of increasing the training to three months spent in camp and infusing the drafted elements into the original voluneter organization has raised numerous problems. The situation in which married men in the militia find themselves serving a longer period than they had expected on enlistment has been tackled by the Government through increased pay for married men, both in the militia and in the special force now being recruited.

Allowances for married men in the militia under the new conditions are to be increased from 2s. 6d. to 3s. daily for a wife and from 9d. to 1s. for each child. Married women with two children are to be allowed 35s. a week in addition to any allotment by the husband.

Factories Are Rushed

In the industrial sphere Australia is prepared to meet war conditions. Factories, both Government and private, are rushed with special orders. Many of them work the clock round. Many of the most important of the factories pressed into war service are off-shoots of American concerns.

In 1914, Australia had to depend on Great Britain for munitions. Today, it is expected that Australia will not only help to feed the Allied armies and peoples, but will also export munntions of war beyond its own boundaries.

Since Great Britain requires for its own needs the entire resources of its industries, Australians feel that their safety may well depend on the ability of Australian industry to supply all the varied requirements of modern mechanical warfare. Private industry is already making many items of defense equipment never before produced in this country.

Industry Mobilized

For nearly three years, the Commonwealth Government has been mobilizing private industry, as well as such units as Government railroad workshops, into an "annex" scheme in conjunctino with extensive and efficient Government munition factories.

By the time that war broke out the main difficulties of organization and manufacture had been overcome.

So prompt was the Commonwealth to adapt itself to war conditions that three war bills, which give wide powers to make regulations bearing upon national security, were on the statute book within 48 hours.

Principal clauses of the National Security Act give the Commonwealth Government control or acquisition of any property, whether of nationals or aliens.

They enable the Government to lay down conditions for the disposal of any goods and to demand that any person should disclose any information in his possession about any matter.

They authorize entry and search of any premises, and empower any Court dealing with an offense against its provisions to sit in camera.

Wool Clip Purchased

Within 48 hours of the outbreak of war, the British Government had announced its intention, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Government, to purchase during the war the whole of the wool clip, as well as the surpluses of most other primary commodities. The whole outlook for Australian primary industry was immediately altered by this news.

The outbreak of war in 1914 dislocated most commodity markets. It was not until the 1916-17 wool season that the British Government intervened directly to purchase all available wool. Britain then agreed to buy all Australia's output for the period of the war and for one full season afterwards. This resulted in one of the greatest commercial deals on record. The grand total was £172,925,922.

The procedure followed with such success in the previous war years will be followed today. For the various other primary products there now exist marketing boards, which will furnish a skilled and widespread organization that did not exist in 1914. This organization has been swiftly linked up with its "opposite number" in Britain.

Price Control Efforts

Control of prices and the prevention of profiteering in Australia was tackled when state premiers met the Prime Minister and his aides at a Canberra conference on Sept. 9.

The Premiers decided:

That all states appoint price commissioners who will be agents for the Commonwealth Government.

That the co-operation of trade associations and consumers be sought to make the price control scheme effective.

That the scope of price fixing include rationings of commodities where supplies are deficient.

Prof. Douglas Berry Copland was appointed Federal Prices Controller. The Federal Government is also to appoint a commercial leader and an accountant as assessors.

Much satisfaction here has been felt at the British Government's decision to purchase, during the war, the Australian wool clips and to take all surpluses of wheat and other foodstuffs, a move that is expected to produce a minor boom for Australia's primary industries.

Australia, on primary products alone, is expected to be £15,000,000 better off this year than last year. Larger exports of ores and metals are also expected.

The exact price to be paid by Britain for the wool clip will not be known until an official statement is made in Canberra.

The estimated yield of this season's clip is 928,000,000 pounds which, at 14d a pound, would represent £54,000,000, or about £11,000,000 more than was obtained for the 1938-39 clip.

Much organization has already been done in Australia, when a similar purchasing scheme was proposed last year, and a number of the officials engaged upon it have been reappointed.

Australia to Train 3,000 Plane Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Australia

The Federal Government has adopted a three-years' civil aviation training scheme by which more than 3,000 young men will receive flying instruction at reduced expense.

The plan, which is estimated to cost the Government about £45,000,000 for the first year, and rising to about £1,000,000 in the third year, is expected to cut the cost of training for the pupil to nearly 10s. a week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—In the industrial equipment which goes far toward winning a modern war, Germany faces a much more formidable British overseas empire than did the Kaiser's Germany a generation ago. Australia and New Zealand, which were a drain on British munition factories in the World War, are today equipped to export arms to Britain.

Today Australians claim their steel industry ranks with the most efficient in the world.

The ore for this industry comes from South Australia. It is treated with Tasmanian limestone and processed with New South Wales coal. And the past year of international tension, which has halted business and given markets the jitters elsewhere, has been a year of steady expansion in Australia, and of preparation for the conflict which has now begun. This stimulus came from the £53,000,000 arms program which was begun under the former Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, revised upward twice, extended to include establishment of a skeleton wartime munitions industry, and then capped with a warplane building plan which was rushed through its preliminary stages early this year.

Up until a few months ago the development of the munitions plan, with its use of the great State railroad workshops as a foundation and reinforcement by "shadow" factories in private hands, usually described here as "armament annexes" because they were built by existing corporations, had given only creaks and groans.

Delays Untoward

A few months ago it was uncovered that firms had been waiting for months for educational orders, that contracts had not been placed with corporations asked to make fuses for anti-aircraft shells, that production of submarine mines was not yet under way, that some machinery had not yet been obtained for essential work, that purchasing delays by the Government had developed a lag in the making of hand grenades, for which a factory had been built, and that though shell cases would be turned out in quantity by last month, it was 12 months since the corporation asked to make them had been told to get into gear.

These revelations caused a shake-up in the carrying out of the munitions plan and admission by the Prime Minister that things would have to be speeded along. Result of this was the announcement by the Minister of Supply, Mr. Richard G. Casey, recently that the scheme was ready to be put into operation instantly.

Completion of the annex plan makes it possible for Australia to manufacture all the 18-pound and other shells it needs, Mills bombs, trench mortar bombs, rifle ammunition, Bren machine guns, as well as uniforms and wartime stores. Anti-aircraft guns and heavier artillery is also being built here on an unrevealed scale. Of vital importance is the aircraft industry, established after a visit by a British air mission in December last and now organizing production of the Bristol Beaufort bomber. The two aircraft factories in Sydney and Melbourne will, when in full production, employ 4,300 workers. As this industry is being grafted on one which was already turning out planes, it may be expected that it will be in full production by next year. Its wartime output was provisionally geared at 100 planes a month.

Development Stimulated

Establishment of this new setup, and the lodging of £10,000,000 educational orders last year stimulated development in new directions. Australia had already strong metal industries, but it imported all its tinplate and all its aluminum. The munitions plans have resulted in the Broken Hill Corporation, largest of Australian industrial organizations, establishing a tinplate industry at Whyalla, South Australia, and in another corporation, with a plant costing £1,500,000, beginning fabrication of aluminum and its alloys in New South Wales. Three hundred workers will be on the pay roll of this plant. In addition, Australians continue to play with the idea of an automobile industry, the capital cost of which is set at a minimum of £7,500,000.

New Zealand is not so industrially developed as Australia, but it holds great railroad workshops, employing thousands of workers, which would be capable of adaptation to wartime production, and it has a multitude of smaller plants which can be integrated into a larger industrial set-up. The new de Havilland aircraft factory which is being built here to manufacture training planes for the 1,200 pilots a year this country has promised Britain is still no more than a steel skeleton, and it is not likely to be in production for a full year. But this plant was to be aided by local manufacturing corporations, which shows what can be achieved in even a small field.

Of major importance in a protracted war will be the new £5,000,000 State steel plant at Onekaka, yet existing only on blue prints, but scheduled to go into production in 1942. This will have an output of up to 200,000 tons of steel a year, according to present plans.

Few Tennessee Counties 'Wet'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — So far only eight of Tennessee's 95 Counties have voted to allow sale of liquor, although referendums under the Austin Bill, which repealed the 29-year-old prohibition law, have held the issue in 18.

The new law, while superceding the old one, did not automatically lift all restrictions. Instead it left each County dry unless and until it voted wet. If a County holds a referendum vote which results in a dry majority, it remains dry. Likewise those which do not hold referendums remain dry. Only those which vote for liquor are relieved of the prohibition restriction.

Roses From Ash Beds New Florists' Version

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Now the florists are giving us roses from beds of ashes.

Dr. O. W. Davidson of the State Agricultural Experiment station told the eighth annual all-Jersey florists convention Oct. 25 that "striking advantages" from the use of cinders instead of soil included labor saving, uniformity of yield and quality and a maximum degree of growth control to meet weather conditions and market demands.

A Man in the News

Indian Leader Skilled In International Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The dominating figure behind the Indian nationalists, after Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the present serious dispute with Britain is Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Behind the drastic move of planning the resignation of the eight Provincial Ministries under Nationalist control in protest against Britain's refusal to announce a definite policy of reform for India is the organizing genius of Mr. Nehru, as well as that of Mr. Gandhi.

The former has been a chief negotiator between the Nationalists and Britain in the demand for a new measure of independence for India in exchange for Indian support in the war. After Mr. Gandhi, he is the man who is likely to have the greatest influence in forming the Nationalist policy as the issue develops. He has been acting as chairman of the War Sub-Committee of the Congress Party.

Jawaharlal Nehru is the Indian Congress expert on international affairs. For years he has been urging his countrymen to pay more attention to foreign nations. Apart from a recent trip to China, he had flown to Czechoslovakia to witness the fall of the Republic. The ordinary Indian politician has not bothered to look at the outside world, being absorbed in the relations between England and India.

For Nehru, however, Indian independence did not merely mean being rid of British control it meant that India should play a vigorous part among the nations of the world. He has studied Europe and the Far East and been greatly influenced by the ideals of the League of Nations. He was active in organizing Indian demonstrations in support of China. His socialist sympathies were quickened by a visit to Russia.

Proud of Fair Complexions

The Nehru family are Brahmins, Indians of the highest caste, and several generations ago they came down from the mountain kingdom of Kashmir to settle in the Ganges Valley. The Kashmiri Brahmins pride themselves on their fair skins and it is an interesting sidelight on Nehru's character that he shares this pride. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge and is said to have more private English friends than Indian ones.

There is a story that Nehru grew bitter because he was refused membership of an English club. This may not be true in fact but it is probably true by analogy. His English background makes him particularly sensitive to race. He always wears the Indian homespun dhotie which is the badge of a Congressman, but he found difficulty in giving up English for his public speeches and using Hindustani instead.

As a young man Nehru was considered an anti-British firebrand and he has been in prison for revolutionary activities. He has, however, an innate appreciation of England and in spite of past enmity may still come out as a real friend of England. He sent his daughter, an only child, to Oxford and once told the writer he was proud there had been so little personal animosity between British officials and Congressmen, even at the height of their struggle.

Objects to Compulsion

Nehru declares that he objects to the British-Indian connection because there is compulsion in it.

By a Staff Artist

Jawaharlal Nehru

That will be the basis of his demand for a free association in the war effort. In putting forward this bargain, however, he is himself trying to use compulsion on the British. Probably there are few human associations in which there is not some form of compulsion to make unity lasting.

Nehru takes for granted the protection of the British Navy and that itself is a compulsion to keep India with England. He has declared that Indian freedom would not be worth much if the National Socialists triumphed over England and France, so his sympathy in the war against Naziism can be counted on. But should Soviet Russia become an active enemy of the British his position is more doubtful.

To the writer it seemed that Nehru's socialism was more intellectual than emotional. He held the academic theories of socialism, but his rationalist, agnostic attitude was not in close sympathy with the simple, excitable masses of India. They would not be moved by him, and count him a saint, as they do Gandhi. Undoubtedly he has force and dignity and is now in the full strength of his early maturity. He is essentially a patrician and the Kashmiri Brahmins are notable for their intellectuality as well as their worldly position.

Jawaharlal Nehru's father, Pundit Motilal Nehru, was a rich, successful lawyer, and a leader of Indian nationalism in his day. The son was brought up in a luxurious home and lives in surroundings appropriate to an Oxford don. The house at which the writer called to see him was furnished in exquisite taste in the European style.

Nehru's mother lived in strict seclusion in her youth, but his sister, Mrs. V. L. Pundit, is Minister of Local Self Government of the United Provinces, the first woman minister of a responsible Indian Parliament. Nehru himself is a widower, and his sister has been one of his closest companions in recent years. Other members of the Nehru family hold prominent positions and some of them are officials of the British Raj.

Rights of India's Minorities Stressed

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of India's Congress Party, questioned today whether Dominion status for India "has any meaning unless it is synonymous with independence."

Mr. Gandhi posed his question while expressing appreciation of the "conciliatory tone" of the statement made in the British House of Commons Oct. 26 by Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, in defense of the Government's India policy.

Mr. Gandhi added that India's co-operation in the war is "not as barren as Sir Samuel Hoare believes."

"It is still effective and will continue so, if the Congress Party remains nonviolent," he said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Britain's case in the present deadlock with the Indian Nationalists was made to turn less on refusal to meet the Nationalist demands than on the need for protecting the minorities, in a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, former Secretary of State for India, in a debate in the House of Commons. Sir Samuel went on to voice a grave warning on the perils that might be in store for India if the Nationalists started a policy of nonco-operation at this critical juncture of the war.

The British Government, declared Sir Samuel, has offered two concessions in reply to the Nationalists' demand for a full statement of the British policy—concessions which it could make without jettisoning any of the safeguards promised to such minority groups as the Moslem League, the princely states and the Hindu "untouchables."

One of these concessions is the proposal for a consultative war conference of all parties to be convened by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, which, he said, would give representative India leaders a real opportunity to settle their differences among themselves and so remove one of the great obstacles to a larger measure of home rule.

Charge of Specific Branches

The other undertaking is that the Government will not exclude from consideration proposals which have been made for the immediate admission of some of these leaders into the Governor General's Council where they would be given responsible charge of specific branches of the central Indian Administration.

The concessions do not grant what lies behind the demands of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader. These home rule demands, according to British Government circles, would commit Britain to recognize the India National Congress—that is, the Nationalist Party—as arbiter of the political future, not only of the educated Hindus, who are its chief supporters, but of all the minorities as well. These circles say the demands would mean giving Indians the right to determine the nature of their future government requiring only that the majority, as represented by Congress, should make such terms with the minority leaders as would secure a reasonable measure of political harmony.

Sir Samuel in his speech tried to show that the Government bases its reservations solely on the difficulty of accomplishing this end in such a manner as to satisfy the chief miorities. Sir Samuel's speech was in reply to criticism by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India in the MacDonald Labor Cabinet of 1929, to the effect that the Linlithgow report, which recommended postponement of action on Indian independence until after the war, when the matter should be taken up in a round-table conference, was inadequate. The concessions offered to the Indians, said Mr. Benn, were insufficient.

Sees Sincerity at Stake

"In asking India to make the sacrifices which she is being asked to make," Mr. Benn continued, "surely she is entitled to be assured that the cause for which this country is fighting is also her cause—freedom.

"It must be remembered that we stand at the bar of world opinion. It is up to us to prove before the world that we are sincere in the professions we make.

"We are told that the Congress Working Committee has instructed the Ministers in eight Congress provinces to tender their resignations. This is a very serious thing for us. A deadlock in India in the growth of self-government is extremely damaging to our presitge."

The best way to put an end to those doubts which exist in Indian minds, he said, would be a conference truly representative of all groups in India and a British delegation to set a seal upon whatever agreement the Indians arrived at. "I hope therefore that the Government will be fully conscious of the fact that it is necessary to make every effort to prevent that deadlock. It is a problem for Indian leaders, too."

But India, Mr. Benn said, should not doubt the aim of Britain's policy. In his 40 years in Commons he has seen a remarkable change in the policy. The British system, he said, was "an advance toward freedom made instinctively but tentatively; it has always been resisted by people with interests in India; sometimes the resistance has been selfish and sometimes it has been due merely to genuine caution, but in the end it has always been accepted.

Alternative Plan Proposed

The complications of the situation were further brought out in debate by Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor, and an ardent supporter of independence for India, when in order to render possible immediate advance toward this ideal, he suggested abandoning the present scheme for including the princely states in the proposed federal government.

Sir Stafford's plan would shut out from the scheme 70,000,000 persons and confinc any centralized responsible government to the already democratically ruled British Provinces.

The Government's strong point is the fact that all political parties in India, including the Congress, realize that whatever may be their quarrels with Britain, it is that country alone which stands between them and the worse fate which would be theirs if the totalitarian powers were victorious in the war. Sir Samuel Hoare made the most of this point.

Stable Rule Essential

Any attempt at nonco-operation at such a moment as the present, he intimated, would leave no choice to the British Government but to carry on administration in India with "efficiency, strength, and justice."

The Government view is that while it would regret any friction that tended to increase existing difficulties in putting a responsible central government into operation, nevertheless neither nonco-operation nor passive resistance could do more than this, especially as it has been made clear that when the war is over, the present constitutional reform scheme will be re-examined in case it can be improved.

Meanwhile the Maharaja of Bikanir and other princes have thrown their resources into the war.

Speaking on Oct. 24, the Maharaja of Bikanir said: "We are fighting to resist aggression, whether directed against ourselves or others . . . and we must not forget that should Hitler win this war all talk of freedom and democracy for India would vanish like thin smoke."

Chile Expels German Major

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A former German major, Richard Ulrich, has been expelled from Chile for violation of the neutrality law. The expulsion was announced in the Diario Oficial. Ulrich, a resident here since 1935, is declared to have propagated information regarding British shipping movements in the South Pacific.

The Investigation Department revealed that he dispatched a radiogram to the German Admiralty suggesting the organization of attacks on the Falkland Islands by air and sea.

This is the first proven violation of the neutrality law, though an investigation is proceeding in Valparaiso to clarify reports of the appearance of an unidentified submarine in the harbor there. A naval officer reported that a German submarine went alongside the interned steamer Dresden. Well-informed sources, however, insist there are submarines attached to a British squadron patrolling the Pacific.

British ships have commenced arriving on the west coast of South America, escorted along the route from the Panama Canal. There is still a shortage of freight carriers, causing slackened production for export business.

The Government announced relaxation of the neutrality law obliging belligerent warships to give 24 hours' notice before entering Chilean ports. It also agreed to warships staying more than the accustomed time in order to rest the crew, repair, and provision. The British Embassy made both requests. The Government has not yet decided whether British armed merchantmen should be considered warships. The German Ambassador made representations on this point.

Modern Exodus: A Growing Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia and of the border states . . . we will begin where things came to a halt 600 years ago."

Sudden Move in Baltics

Repatriation from the Baltic States has come suddenly following the Soviet-German partition of Poland, but the repatriation of Austrians from South Tirol follows the consultation of many months which ultimately produced the German-Italian agreement signed last Oct. 22 in Rome providing for the transfer of German citizens and German-speaking Italians beyond the Brenner Pass.

German citizens must leave within three months of the date of publication of the agreement, while German-speaking Italians have until the end of this year to decide whether to choose German or retain Italian citizenship. Should they choose Germany they must emigrate within the next two years, but, it may be added, all these who remain will probably be sent to purely Italian parts of the country since Rome wants to make this frontier district purely Italian.

Italian treatment of Austrians in Upper Adige—South Tirol—has been subject to adverse criticism by impartial observers for years and was regarded as a violation of Italy's promise of 1919 to "follow a very liberal policy towards the non-Italian minority."

The feeling of the Tirolese Germans was obvious from leaflets circulated secretly throughout South Tirol a few months ago. One of these leaflets, carrying an Austrian eagle across it as symbol of lost freedom, declares "north and South Tirol have become the victim of Hitler and Mussolini. North Tirolese sigh under the alien yoke of German Nazis and the Austrian South Tyrolese under the yoke of Italian Fascism, ally of Nazis."

A Change of Front

Herr Hitler's repatriation schemes run contrary to all his previous statements and promises concerning minorities which are summarized in Point One of the Party program where the right of self-determination is demanded. Czechoslovakia was attacked on these grounds and in September of last year Herr Hitler told President Roosevelt that his policy toward that country was forced upon him because "214,000 Sudeten refugees have had to leave house and hearth in their hereditary home and seek refuge across the German frontiers."

Today thousands of his own race have been compelled to leave their homes and have not even been granted the right of self-determination which the National Socialists so loudly demanded when it suited their policy. Undoubtedly the only explanation must be that the National Socialists cannot imagine that any German-speaking people would hesitate for one moment to embrace the joys of National Socialist justice and totalitarian discipline after all the National Socialist propaganda with which they have been fed during the past seven years.

Despite the long-range problems of this transfer of populations—problems which may react to the ultimate discomfiture of the German regime—the Third Reich expects to enjoy a number of important immediate benefits.

Advantages to Germany

In the first place it will be able to settle the whole Polish Corridor with Germans so that it will be very difficult to oust them later, since possession is nine points of the law, and any prebiscite taken here would have an inevitable result.

Secondly, the repatriated Germans are leaving in their former homes a large amount of wealth in the form of foreign exchange and under arrangements now being made between the Reich and the other governments concerned the Reich seeks to secure such foreign exchange which it will use for the purchase of raw materials from these countries and will enable the Reich to exert economic pressure during the course of the war.

However, the formation of the new Jewish State, calculated to have a population of 3,000,000 with Lublin as the capital, contiguous with the new Polish State, is also a great incongruity from the Reich which has long inveighed against the British establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine. Presumably Jews from the Reich also will be sent there. Seeing that most of them are not landworkers it will mean starvation, with the possibility of pogroms from the adjacent Poles not excluded if economic conditions grow worse.

Can It Solve Problems?

Thus under the aegis of the Gestapo the ethnographical map of Europe is being changed in a few months. It is hardly imaginable that this action is going to solve Europe's problems in an age when racial issues are secondary to political and economic issues.

The protests with which the German minorities in Yugoslavia and in other parts of Southeastern Europe contemplate the possibility that they may have to leave the freedom of their present homes for the Third Reich and the willingness of the present Governments of those countries to let them go speaks volumes.

For while it is true that German-speaking culture has done much throughout East and Southeast Europe, underground National Socialist agitation among the German minorities for the past seven years and the ineffective opposition from the German minorities themselves make those countries ready to rid themselves of such possible sources of disturbance which the Third Reich does not hesitate to use for blackmail in all negotiations whether economic or political.

Little has been said regarding the National Socialist plans for the future of Bohemia-Moravia, but there have been reports that the Slav population from the heart of Europe might be transported farther east so that the Reich could form one solid racial bloc from the North Sea to the Danube. Such a development would certainly not be distasteful to the National Socialists who would welcome the addition of such a well-developed territory and the exclusion of the Czechs whom they know they will never subdue except by annihilation.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WHOLESOME FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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New Zealanders Amass Wealth Supplying Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, New Zealand—When a gang of seal hunters was left on New Zealand's shores in the year 1792, it laid the foundations of a society that was to become a part of the United Kingdom's food-supply system and to contribute to the world's wool supply. It was not concerned, however, with the possibilities of the future; unrestricted, it sought the seals, and it soon exterminated them.

Then came whaling, which may be called New Zealand's first industry, thought it might more correctly be regarded as an American industry, since a greater portion of the whaling fleet came from New England ports. Other whalers came from England, France, Portugal, Spain, and Russia; and the business reached the height of its prosperity between 1830 and 1840, when sometimes as many as 300 vessels, chiefly American, visited New Zealand's coasts in one year.

Whaling stations were set up ashore for the purpose of rendering down the whale blubber, the labor being recruited from runaway sailors and convicts escaped from the prison settlements of New South Wales. These hardy men of low morality were further debased by the harsh treatment they received from their employers, from whose service they could hardly release themselves, because wages were paid not in cash but in kind.

The ill-treatment of the natives was echoed in the House of Commons, leading to the extension of British sovereignty to New Zealand. During the whaling days, timber and flax were exported to Australia and to the United Kingdom.

It is true to say that New Zealand has moved forward on the sheep's back. In 1814, the year that the Rev. Samuel Marsden arrived in New Zealand, horses, sheep, cattle and poultry were introduced into the country. Pigs had been introduced by Captain Cook in 1769. It was not until after systematic settlement was embarked upon, however, that sheep-raising got under way, when it was chiefly confined to the tussock plains of Canterbury and Otago in the South Island. Between the years 1851 and 1871 the sheep total moved from 250,000 to nearly 10,000,000. Today with a flock of 32,400,000 sheep, New Zealand is exceeded in total flocks only by such countries as Australia, Russia, the United States of America, Argentina, India and the Union of South Africa.

In the early days, the main object of the New Zealand sheep-farmer, as in Australia and South America today, was the production of the wool clip, the local population being insufficient to consume the meat. Exporting the carcass being then impossible, its ultimate destination was the boiling-down works for tallow. The land was held in large grazing runs and frequently owned by absentees.

This industry could not provide the fast-growing population of the colony with employment, even though the export of wool rapidly rose. Wool exported in 1853 was valued at £67,000; in 1863, at £830,000; in 1873, £2,702,000; in 1937, £19,070,240 and last year, owing to a drop in values, £12,185,314. It is the variation in the price of wool, more than any other factor, that brings added prosperity to New Zealand, as the income from meat is relatively steady during slump and boom, and the same may be said to a lesser degree of butter. This steadiness in foodstuffs values is due to the payment of unemployment insurance benefits in the United Kingdom, giving to wage earners there a stability of income to secure their necessities. As the period of use of clothing may be extended in case of need, textile demand falls at the first of a depression, and consequently wool prices show considerable fluctuations over the years.

Gold mining developed in New Zealand at a time when the labor market was oversupplied and when the range of exports showed no sign of enlarging. The gold rush into California in 1849, was followed by an Australian rush in 1854, then by rushes in New Zealand and South Africa, ending with the rush of 1898 to Alaska and the Klondike. In the early days of the Thames Goldfield in the Auckland province, the miners adopted dress from California for their Sunday best—wide hats, large checked shirts, bright-colored waist sashes and "flash" boots; for many forty-niners were present on the field. Gold mining industry was first marked by lucky strikes, but generally it went under company management, employing a large number of men. The rush period was over in New Zealand by 1870, but production continued steadily on, moving from 187,938 ounces in 1887 to its peak of 563,843 ounces in 1906. The development was insufficient to absorb the redundant labor force, save in the early rush, though the rushes did provide a fillip at a critical stage of the Colony's development. More recently, currency devaluations having increased the price of gold, production has again expanded, moving from 114,696 ounces, valued at £516,207 in 1926, to 172,112 ounces, valued at £1,434,514 in 1937.

As the influence of gold mining waned, the downward movement of world prices which commenced about 1875 was acutely felt in New Zealand. Unemployment and emigration marked the period. In 1882, however, the first consignment of frozen meat reached London in good condition and created a favorable impression.

A new phase of colonial enterprise had opened up. Five years later, 402,107 hundredweight of frozen meat was exported, valued at £455,870; and in 1924, killings for export totaled 5,705,608 freight carcasses, and they now stand at over 10,000,000 freight carcasses. The value of the Dominion's sheep and cattle industry for the year ended March 31, 1938, was as follows:

Meat	£15,458,157
Wool	16,012,253
Hides & Skins	3,052,795
By-products ..	1,457,210
Total	£35,980,418

Refrigeration admitted of the expansion of the dairying industry. A Chinese is reputed to have organized the first co-operative dairy factory in New Zealand, and this co-operative factory coincided with the start of the general uptrend of world prices which commenced in 1895. Then the United Kingdom population was expanding and its wealth increasing. In 1895, butter exported stood at 57,964 hundredweight, valued at £227,601; and cheese exported totaled 76,743 hundredweight, valued at £150,909; last year, butter exported totaled 2,615,000 hundredweight and was valued at £16,520,000, while 1,611,000 hundredweight of cheese was exported, valued at £5,935,000.

The causes which have led to this general increase in production over the period may be set down as follows:

1. Larger land area in occupation and better land utilization.
2. Improved husbandry of cattle and better feeding of herds.
3. Greater use of machinery.

In 1933 there were 4,972 agricultural tractors in use; and in 1937, 6,585. Electric motors in the same period moved from 26,757 to 40,201. The 27,331 milking plants in use in 1937 had a capacity for milking cows simultaneously and the total number of cows milked by such plants was 1,403,775.

With every increase in the population, the demand for locally made goods and services has enlarged, although the main interest of the people has been the export trades. As a rule, small units of production dominate in respect to numbers; for of the total of 5,728 factories, 3,858 employ 10 workers or under. Of the 96,401 factory workers, however, one-half are engaged in factories employing 50 workers or over. The salaries and wages paid to factory workers total £18,333,077, raw materials used costing £70,668,075, the added value amounting to £35,273,647 and the total value of the output £105,941,722.

Arizona Preserves Legends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

With the tourist season getting under way, residents of Central Arizona plan to make the most of the Superstition Wilderness Area, which begins 35 miles east of Phoenix and embraces a rugged, far-flung, almost uninhabited region rich in history, legend and romance.

Established only a few months ago, Superstition Wilderness includes the Superstition Mountains as well as 132,000 acres to the east and northeast, in Crook and Tonto National Forests. This does not mean that it is wooded country; interest of the Forest Service is entirely in watershed protection, for most of the drainage is into Salt River, which irrigates the agricultural district around Phoenix and Mesa. There is no timber of commercial value and the vegetation is typical of the desert: mesquite, paloverde, catclaw, and ironwood trees; jojoba and beyote shrubs; a hundred varieties of cactus, ranging from the giant saguaro to tiny "pincushions" so inconspicuous they are likely to pass unnoticed unless sat upon.

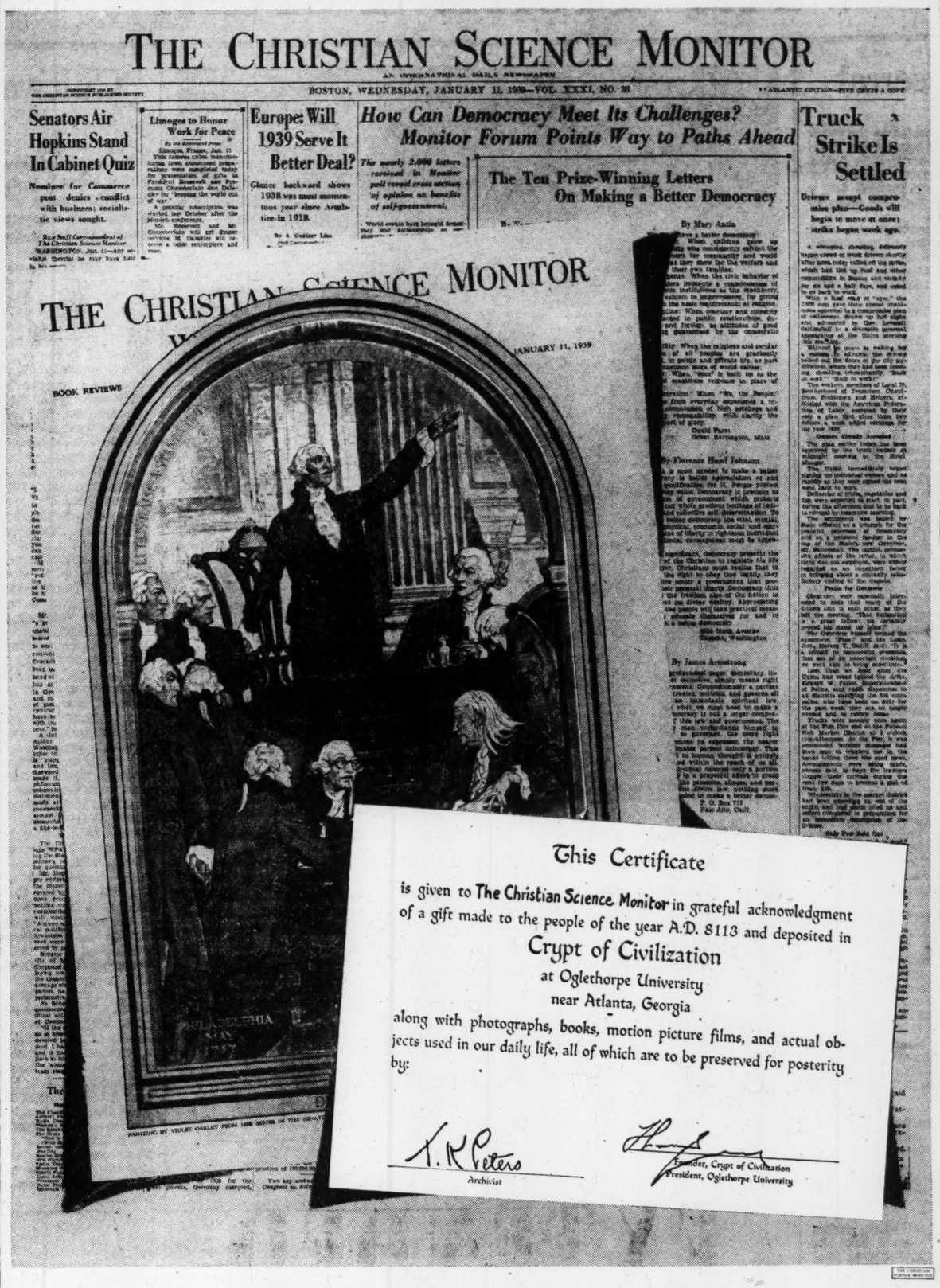
It is the intention of the Forest Service to maintain the area in its present primitive condition. There are only a few trails made by stockmen, and no more will be permitted except to afford access to especially interesting spots. There will be no roads, no summer cottages, few other reminders of the civilization which flows by on two great highways just outside the wilderness boundaries.

This unspoiled solitude affords Arizonans an opportunity to show visitors how the desert country appears before any attempt is made to utilize it for the more or less useful purposes of man; before wild life is decimated; before the flora is reduced by overgrazing; before erosion sets in.

Horseback camping trips into the wilderness are being offered by resort hotels and are proving popular. This is no surprise to those who are familiar with the annual "Superstition Trek" of the Dons Club. The Dons are Phoenix business and professional men interested in preserving the lore of Arizona's colorful past. Six or seven years ago they decided to entertain winter visitors by taking them in cars to the foot of the Superstitions, then to hike into the mountains. Much to their surprise, over 300 persons registered for the trip. The trek has become an institution and last spring over 1,000 participated.

One inducement offered by the Dons, more or less humorously, is a chance to find the "Lost Dutchman" mine. This is supposed to have been a fabulously rich gold lode worked by Mexicans before the Yankee occupation. It was rediscovered by two German prospectors who were run out by Apaches and never returned. Although the story is discredited by those who have closely studied Superstition history and geology, it is strangely persistent. "Hunting for the Lost Dutchman" is still a popular sport. **Ernest Douglas**

This Monitor Will Be Read in A. D. 8113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Democracy Issue Finds a Place in Crypt of Civilization

The Christian Science Monitor is represented in the Crypt of Civilization designed by Oglethorpe University to remain sealed until A. D. 8113 by the Democracy Issue published Jan. 11, 1939. Page one of the issue of that date, together with the cover of the magazine section, and the certificate from Oglethorpe University, are shown above.

Monitor Is Represented In Crypt of Civilization

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Ga.—Included in the objects of historical value soon to be sealed in the Crypt of Civilization at Oglethorpe University will be a copy of the Democracy Issue of The Christian Science Monitor, published Jan. 11, 1939.

A certificate acknowledging receipt of the issue to be preserved was received recently in Boston. Apparently the vault is nearly full and soon will be sealed with instructions for future generations not to open until the year A. D. 8113.

The Democracy Issue was thus labeled because in it appeared the ten best letters on the subject of, "How Democracy can best meet the challenges of totalitarian governments," and because the entire magazine section was given over to re-appraisal and re-examination of free government.

Within the crypt are records, documents, and machines to give to some future civilization, authentic data upon which to base their reconstruction of "how the ancients lived back in 1939." Photographic records on micro-film of ancient and modern history as it is written today, are included. Still and motion pictures depict every phase of American life from the days of the pioneers and Indians to the present time. Costumes, fads and fancies as well as the history of all great developments in transportation, telegraphy, telephony and motion pictures, are already stored away in special containers.

Resting upon granite bedrock of the Appalachian Mountains, the vault is in the basement of a building devoted now to housing Oglethorpe University's library and executive offices. Waterproofed and lined with stainless steel, and with each container likewise made impervious to the action of nature by the sealing of inert gases within, competent researchers are confident that the year 8113 will find the objects in good state of preservation.

According to Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe, the location is ideal, the bedrock being ancient formation and less likely to changes. Furthermore it is not within the active earthquake belt.

"This is the first generation," he declared, "equipped to perform an archeological duty to the future. The year 8113 is a most appropriate date. It harks back to the year 4241 B. C. which is the earliest fixed date in history and marks the establishment of the Egyptian calendar. Since then, 6177 years passed up to 1936 when the Crypt was first inaugurated. Adding these figures together results in the year 8113 A. D.

"The probability is," Dr. Jacobs commented, "that by that year the record of the present generation of citizens of the United States, except for that sealed in our crypt, will have been as completely destroyed as the record of the contemporaries of Menes."

Ideal Program Formulated For Pan-American Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Improvement of housing conditions depends largely on the progress of popular education, according to one of the main conclusions of the First Pan-American Housing Conference in this city. Opinion on this aspect of the problem was well set out in a commission report which was adopted in the final plenary session with the adverse votes of Mexico and Chile.

It was agreed that all American governments should encourage publicity for the achievements of the Conference itself, through schools and technical organizations and with international co-ordination of propaganda. Apart from this, it is recommended that pride of house ownership and in dignified maintenance of houses be introduced into the ordinary scholastic curriculum. The theme would be continuous, so that the student, from the moment of graduation, would be thoroughly inbred with the ideal and conversant with every step, social, technical, and financial, leading to its realization.

The Conference reached agreement on four other aspects of housing—financial, architectural, and construction, urbanism and legislation.

"Urbanism" is the Spanish term covering the extension of public services to housing sites beyond city limits. In many South American countries lots cannot be sold for building purposes until the area is "urbanized"—which means until roads are paved and water, light and other utilities are available.

The Conference insisted, unanimously, that every worker's housing estate project should be studied from this "urbanistic" angle. Additional basic guarantees cover zoning, parceling, "green spaces," scenery and atmosphere.

Architecturally, it stipulated that the interior space of a detached dwelling must be the minimum essential to satisfy the requirements of the worker and his family. A surface area of at least 85 metric meters was recommended.

A collective dwelling, according to Conference resolution, should be completely surrounded by streets, "patios" or gardens with a direct flow of light and air for all rooms. For rural areas, where workers' dwellings are admittedly of a more modest construction, principal guarantees cover protection from weather inclemencies.

Financially, it was accepted that cheap workers' houses be financed by "combined action of the State with private capital," this being considered "one of the best ways of solving the housing problem." Reporting Commission and Conference were agreed on this point.

It was emphasized that governments, in financing construction, should not tax those classes it wished to protect. Large business undertakings could co-operate by building for their personnel or by contributing to public projects.

The report on the juridical and legislative aspects of housing was adopted, with the votes of Colombia and Venezuela against several articles, while an Argentine amendment was refused. The general recommendations were aimed to protect the worker's ownership during the acquisition process.

Oregon Cities Cut Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—State Treasurer Walter E. Pearson has just announced that a survey completed by his office has disclosed the fact that cities of Oregon, on an average, reduced their total indebtedness 6.1 per cent. This reduction amounted to $3,443,148 from a 1938 total of $54,683,424.

Virtually all cities in the State showed decreases from the 1938 budgets, Secretary Pearson declared. The Dalles showed the lowest debt ratio, only 1.16 per cent of the city's assessed valuation Astoria showed the highest ratio of 50.19 per cent.

In addition to The Dalles, 12 other cities reported reductions in indebtedness that brought their debt ratios to less than 10 per cent of total assessed valuations. These cities were Albany, 2.68; Pendleton, 4.06; West Linn, 4.11; Tillamook, 4.21; Marshfield, 4.80; Corvallis, 5.52; Roseburg, 5.69; Dallas, 6.61; Oregon City, 6.74, Hood River, 7.0; Newberg, 8.09 and La Grande, 9.51.

Portland showed the largest dollar reduction with a total of $1,810,960. This figure was followed by Eugene with $288,109; Klamath Falls with $182,770; Astoria, $181,280; Corvallis, $130,329 and Oregon City, $125,901.

Bandon, a small city located on the Southern Oregon coast that was destroyed by a forest fire three years ago, disclosed the largest percentage of debt retirement with a total of 27.20. Warrenton, also on the coast, and Prineville, in Central Oregon, reduced their indebtedness 24.6 and 24.26 per cent, respectively. At the same time, Gold Hill, Rogue River and Jacksonville three Southern Oregon towns, reported the largest debt increases of 13.16, 7.68 and 9.54, respectively, due to construction of public works through bond issues.

Model Coast Guard Base To Be Done Next Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Work is today well under way on the new $250,000 model Coast Guard base here and it should be completed by next summer, according to Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant in Washington, who inspected the project this week.

Admiral Waesche envisaged the new station as a future base for all this Atlantic Coast section in life saving, navigation law enforcement and lighthouse service. He spoke of seeking additional funds later on for expanding the improvement into a $500,000 center with repair shops and other facilities.

Link Uniting Slavs Traced to Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What is a Slav? What is it that unites the people of nearly half of Europe under a single name? What bond draws a nationalistically opposed Czech and Hungarian into pleasant conversation in a café, or into friendly sport in a sokol festival?

Prof. John D. Prince, former United States Minister to Denmark and Yugoslavia, and linguistic authority, has an answer.

The common bond among Slavs is one of language, and not of race, he declared in a recent study issued by the Columbia University Press.

The Slavonic family is essentially a linguistic division, according to Professor Prince. The very word "Slav," he points out, probably means "he who can speak intelligibly," from the same root as "slovo," word, in distinction from non-Slavs, who are known as "njemcy," dumb ones, that is, unintelligible speakers, a term originally applied by Slavs to all foreigners, but now exclusively to the Germans.

Six Linguisitc Divisions

"There are six linguistic divisions of Slavonic speaking nationalities

"Russians, who are subdivided into Great Russians, White Russians, and Ukrainians (Little Russians); Poles (with Kashubians); Slovaks, who extend across the entire northern border of what was Hungary, from the Ukrainian language-line on the east to the Bohemian border on the west; Bohemians (Czechs) embracing also the Moravian population to the south of them, both tribes speaking a distinctly Slavonic idiom; Serbs and Croats on the south, who differ only in that they write their common speech, the Serbs in the Cyrillic (Russian) and the Croats in the Latin alphabet; and finally the Bulgarians, who speak a simplified form of Slavonic and whose dialects extend, not only through political Bulgaria, but also through a large part of Macedonia.

"To the Serbo-Croats must be added the Montenegrins and also the Slovenes, inhabiting the district just behind Trieste and strangely enough the little linguistic island of Wends in Saxony and Prussia, who, although separated by centuries of isolation from the southern Slavonic cousins, still use a distinctly Serbo-Slavonic form of speech (Sorbian).

"Language really carries with it a well-marked aura of influer which permeates a people to t very marrow. While language in one sense merely a vehicle expression, it also aids thou and directs trends of mind. would be difficult otherwise explain the striking similarity these various Slavonic nationa ties to one another, because th come racially from many stocks

"For example, the Bulgaria are really Huns, whose pare tribe, in the latter days of t Byzantine empire, swept acr southern Russia like a storm a either drove out or dominated Serbo-Slavs of the Balkan peni sula. The invaders soon lost th original speech and adopted modified and corrupted form the local Slavonic idiom, wh has since developed into the mo ern Bulgarian language.

"The Bulgarian is to this d in his trends and habit of thoug in short in all but his spee more of a Hun than a Slav. T Serbs and Croats are also of fai mixed race, although they a chiefly descended from origi Slavonic speaking tribes wh came from north into the Balka in the sixth Christian century.

Bohemians and Moravians

"This clan has always been strong warrior nation dist guished by its love of reasona freedom. The Bohemians and M ravians have a very strong G manic admixture of blood, which reason they are politica the most stable-minded of t entire family.

"The Hungarian Slovaks can boast of a pure Slavonic speaki origin, as they became mixed early times with Tatar (Turk tribes and more recently w their Finno-Urgic Magyar neig bors and former overlords, double admixture which has giv to the Slovak the low forehe and broad features suggestive non-Indo-European origin. Th Slovaks are essentially a labori class, highly industrious, rather addicted to drink.

"The Poles assert that they the only pure Slavonic stock, even among them appears blond Scandinavian and No German type left by the ravag of the Thirty Years' War. T Poles posess the most extrem individualized character of all t Slavs. In other words, amo them tribal feeling has develop into a real national patriotism."

'Liberties Union' Warns of Danger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warning that the United States is headed toward measures dangerous to civil rights under the present war tension, the American Civil Liberties Union Oct. 28 had urged its local committees throughout the country to take precautions against infringement of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

Among actions which the Union holds tend to put the Bill of Rights in reverse are vigilante citizen groups to report on "unneutral influences," the addition of 150 new agents to the Department of Justice staff, the Dies Committee "raids" in Chicago and Was ington, proposals to disso groups such as the Germa American Bund and the Comm nist Party, gag bills and a alien legislation pending in Co gress.

"Government operation of radio when a national emerge is declared by the President, authorized by the Communicati Act of 1934, would put the m powerful vehicle of propaganda official hands," the Union sa "We are fearful that Governm operation would seriously limit degree of freedom now enjo under diverse private ownershi

Relief Payments In Strikes Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Appeal has been made to Gov. A. Harry Moore by the New Jersey Taxpayers' Association for protection of the public interest in the controversy now on over relief payments to persons on strike. The Association heartily commended the statement by Governor Moore recently to the effect that "relief funds would soon disappear and all sources of relief money would soon dry up if used to finance strikes."

"Relief funds are the property of the taxpayers and in simple justice they must not be used to promote strikes," Donald R. Stevens, Pre dent of the taxpayer group sa "No strike is at present in pr ress, but to reverse the decis which prohibits the payment of lief funds to strikers would s open the door to an unlimi number of strikes. Strikers h always gotten through stri without State and municipal Reversal of the present rul would merely pave the way future strikes which may h been planned, but are being h in check until the leaders are sured the strikers will be ta care of at public expense."

You Could Make Your Own

But aren't you glad you don't have to! Rugs on display today at stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are so varied they give the shopper a hundred and one new ideas for home decoration.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

A Hanging Garden in Montserrat

HE SUN WAS dropping swiftly toward the
Above us, where the mountains crowded
upon the other in a jumble of jagged
ks, the first shadows lay in long streaks
inst the vivid green. The brooding crest
he Soufrière towered into a shimmering
From deep ravines in the mountainside
iths of steam floated above hot springs,
the acrid smell of sulphur rode on the
vy air. But the great mountain was at
from the rumblings and shakings which
urbed it so often.

was hot climbing the hill from the jetty.
ause it was boat day, the winding, pre-
tous street was thronged. The populace
on its way to look upon the strangers
, for a few hours, would transform the
e town into a metropolis. It had not
ed recently, so their feet stirred up the
dust. Gently it settled back over the
ll patches of rank grass, blending them
the pounded dirt of the wayside.
ne little buildings, leaning crazily above
cure foundations, disclosed dim interiors
ugh windows unshuttered to admit a
dering breeze. The baker's shop, the
goods merchant's, the greengrocer's—
were open to the street. The meager
ks were displayed sparingly on dark
ves. Eloquent cracks scarred plaster
s. Red roofs were blithely askew. But
r was massed on color all the way up
twisting road—tawny yellow, dusky
, moldy gray, and washed-out crimson.
vers rioted over a crumbling ruin.
ough the open doors of the white church,
could see the hibiscus bushes in the
en beyond afire with blossoms.

* * *

ne shoemaker was lolling in the crooked
way of his fairy-tale shop, talking to
grapefruit woman. As usual, she looked
f she were clad in a mass of cast-off
coats of many lengths and colors. Her wide, flat basket of fruit rested in the crook of her arm as she leaned against the fraying shingles of the topsy-turvy little house. Beneath the purple and orange plaid of her turban, her black face was creased into a thousand wrinkles which radiated from an expansive, toothless smile.

"A fine day, mum—master," she said. Through the gentle sing-song of her speech, there threaded the hint of the Irish brogue which clings to the tongues of the islanders. "No earthquake since yesterday and that only a little one!"

A car, filled with tourists, swerved past with blaring horn, trailing a cloud of dust. The dying sun's rays burned pitilessly against our backs. Gratefully we passed through the high gate, into the peace and coolness of the garden.

* * *

Sitting in the shade of the scaling, yellow house, we drank our tea and watched the sea change from turquoise to cobalt blue as the sun became a flattened ball of flame. The drooping waxen flowers of the white jasmine tree showered perfume on the breeze which moved the leaves.

Before us, the garden reached down almost to the water's edge—a cascade of living color. Once it had extended far out toward the canyon down which the floods used to pour from the mountain, but that was before the big earthquake. Then the garden had simply slipped away, bit by bit. Each thing had been left to grow where it found a resting-place. Great clumps of Montserrat buttercups, large as golden poppies, bloomed in rocky crevices. A coco palm leaned far out over the chasm, clinging by determined roots. Carnations lifted their bright heads, and a feeble vine of English ivy trailed over the stones. The cinnamon bay tree stood just at the brink, so that sometimes one bruised its thick leaves as one passed up or down the garden path, sending out a tingling scent of cinnamon to fill the air. What had been an hibiscus hedge scrambled down the precipice. Prickly pears arrogantly lifted their spiny, red-crowned blades. Lemon leaves grew in shining clusters, ready to provide a cooling drink when the heat was heavy on the land. Red jasmine crowded close on a spreading breadfruit tree which grew in reckless defiance of gravity. A lovely nameless weed, like a miniature orchid, spread patches of lavender against the brown earth.

Across the gorge the bright-roofed houses settled into the darkening shrubbery.

* * *

Far down below, the ship rode quietly at anchor, lights twinkling through the port-holes just above the water-line. Her white hull glowed like mother-of-pearl in the fading light, and her brass was burnished by the sinking sun. The flower-decked water-taxis had become small black silhouettes, heaving slowly up and down with the swells. Two of the boatmen were singing, slumped over their oars. Their voices drifted up to us, thick as deep plush.

"Nora, darling, doan you wake me on
Foreday morning.
Nora, darling, doan you wake me on
Foreday morning.
Can't you see I sleepy?
Nora, darling, doan you wake me on
Foreday morning."

Above the song rose the call of the diving boys—sweet and clear. We could hear the splash of the water as their bodies shot downward, following the swift descent of a spiraling coin. A church bell pealed out—and died tremulously away.

Sunset rimmed the world in flame beyond a sea turned indigo. Cumulus clouds were piled in gold-tipped masses against a mauve sky.

There in the garden, which clung to the side of the trembling, purple mountain, we were caught in that breathless moment when the whole universe waits for the tropical twilight to pass into night.

T. C. K.

s Jardins du Luxembourg

lucid month, October; and the statues
change to spotted gold;
the lethargic shadows thrown by many
branches
on their shoulders; and the shaft of light
lves and vanishes and gleams again, and
will be
for the season in a gust of rain.

now the generals and virgins take the
light from heaven
from the pool, reflected in subtle currents
armth upon the bronze limbs and our
faces.
curls, the uniforms, the bright balloons,
hoops pursued by laughter out of school
the unfastened capes
highlights melting in a panorama
e stones, horizon, sun and voices flow
together.

image of the world upon the water
anches and clouds—is without flaw and
peaceful;
sails hang limp, the small ships do not
stir:
they leave the shore,
perfect rings of motion spend themselves
ard and back, and though the double
of the leaf
, wavers and falls, it is not broken.

—CLARK MILLS, in *Voices*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conict of this newspaper, articles and illstrations for publication, should be ldressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all egraph and local news credited to it or not herwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are served to The Christian Science Publishing ciety.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in ristian Science Reading Rooms throughout world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, post-d to all countries:

e year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or ction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and n-American countries: 1½ cents for each two nces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
SHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Vashington, D. C.
TERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
NTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
IFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
UTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, os Angeles.
ROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
IS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
LIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23 Dahlem
NEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
STRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, ydney, Australia.

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dvertising rates given on application. While eavoring to accept only reliable advertise-nts, The Christian Science Publishing Society not be responsible to the public for adver-ments, and the right to decline or discon-ue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
TERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
NTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
STERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
ROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, ondon, S. W. 1.
STRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, ydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
Christian Science Journal, Christian Science ekly, The Herald of Christian Science (Ger-n, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG WOMAN IN ROUND HAT: *A Painting by Edouard Manet (1832-1883)*

THERE IS AN Indian proverb which says: "You must be bound, in order to be free." Manet's work is a good illustration of the idea. It is always solidly constructed, single and straightforward in conception, painted with a freedom and directness which can only be expressed by a disciplined hand. This is another way of saying that form meant as much to him as color. For this reason, his work does not suffer so much from reproduction in black and white as does the work of those who care little for form.

This portrait sketch of the 1870's has a vivid alertness that is created both by the poise of the sitter and the freshness of the brushwork. It seems the sort of thing that could only have been painted when the artist was at his best, was much interested in his subject, and put it on canvas in a short time—one sitting perhaps. His color scheme is of the simplest. The hat, gloves, umbrella and hair are black, the bodice a fairly dark blue. The coat over the arm and the umbrella handle are a dark tan that seems to be derived from the flesh tints. The background uses the same colors in a lighter key to produce a variable and rather neutral aquamarine.

Manet was probably the best educated of the French Impressionist school, of which he has often been called the founder. Many contemporary critics think he was the greatest of them all.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Nectar

Three things I would be sipping
all of my life: the golden dripping
of sun on an October day,
buckwheat honey, and curing hay.

LOUIS STODDARD

The Sailing

SO YOU ARE sailing—the little ship like a painted toy on the wide disk of the summer sea. What magic measure distributes now the earth and water and the prow that soon will dip its path so delicately along the endless avenue? So you are sailing—and the frantic hour dissolves at last to this: the hurried, inarticulate kiss; the florist's flower limp upon the coat; the secret, steady pulsing of the boat.

All this began so long ago. The paint is new upon the rails, and yet as old as dreams we know. All this began with a thin travel book and a picture-post-card of the Eiffel tower. You are sailing—but the boat is held and we are held with hands uplifted in a last salute. The waves are frozen on the arching prow. Caught into the never-ending Now, we breathe the salt, incredible wind. We see the black smoke furl, discoloring the sky. On your dark coat, the flower opens wide. This is the last enchanter's talisman. This is the breaking of the ancient spell! Farewell. Farewell.

S. VAN A. A.

"Cultivated spiritual understanding"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CULTIVATION OF NOBLER purposes and higher ideals is recognized as necessary for the improvement of human society. Many agencies are constantly promoting activities designed to this end, and while their work is often commendable and praiseworthy, the results fall far short of meeting the universal need, for they bring to mankind only limited, sporadic satisfaction.

Christian Science, however, follows the successful method of Christ Jesus, pointing out the importance of specific, studious effort. Referring to the unprecedented opportunity of the true Christian to overcome material limitations by spiritual means, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 271), "In Latin the word rendered *disciple* signifies student; and the word indicates that the power of healing was not a supernatural gift to those learners, but the result of their cultivated spiritual understanding of the divine Science, which their Master demonstrated by healing the sick and sinning." How clearly this statement indicates the need of human improvement! And with what comfort we learn in Christian Science that the power to heal through spiritual understanding was not limited to the few early followers of the Galilean Prophet!

"Cultivated spiritual understanding," then, is the effect of intelligent prayer, diligent application, and Christlike consecration. Hence, the truth of Jesus' teachings and what has been called the lost art of healing are capable of comprehension and demonstration here and now, being ever available to all who earnestly seek them. Through the study of the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy gained spiritual understanding. Because of her great love for God, and her desire to help suffering humanity, she was enabled to reach the heights of divine revelation, and to set forth her discovery in the Christian Science textbook. And for this mankind owes her a deep debt of gratitude.

To the student of Christian Science, nothing can supplant the earnest study of the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science. These invaluable sources of spiritual light engender and cultivate understanding through awakening holy, uplifted faith in and unwavering fidelity to their spiritual precepts. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 350): "To understand all our Master's sayings as recorded in the New Testament, sayings infinitely important, his followers must grow into that stature of manhood in Christ Jesus which enables them to interpret his spiritual meaning. Then they know how Truth casts out error and heals the sick. His words were the offspring of his deeds, both of which must be understood. Unless the works are comprehended which his words explained, the words are blind." Here is given a valuable lesson. The student must gain spiritual comprehension through divine revelation, for this alone is the basis of metaphysical healing and practice.

Cultivation of the simple spiritual virtues is manifestly the direct pathway to a satisfactory beginning in Christian Science. Removing the stones of intransigence and opposition and uprooting the weeds of bitterness, resentment, and strife, are profitable preparation; for in their place, when destroyed, will grow the grains of truth, health, spiritual strength, and conviction which are vital to spiritual progress. There, too, will appear the flowers of kindness, meekness, humility, and lovableness, so indispensable to the recognition of God as infinite divine Life and Love.

How gratefully we learn that the falsities of mortal sense, ignorance, deception, dishonesty, jealousy, hatred, revenge, lust, malice, and the like are unreal, powerless, and lawless, because they do not emanate from God, good! God is Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love. Can that which is Spirit create matter and mental darkness? Obviously, no! Christian Science shows that sin, sickness, disease, and death are the illusory effects of material belief, and that goodness, purity, and love are the direct reflections or expressions of Spirit, God. Indeed, the real man is the embodiment of all spiritual qualities, and it is the privilege of every one to understand the truth that all men will ultimately come to know the present perfection of man, as the image and likeness of God.

Jesus said (Matthew 5:43-45): "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." Truly, this is the certain means of cultivating spiritual understanding. The Master's rule is infallible and imperative. It shows the paramount need for the scientific understanding of the true nature of man, to the end that the real selfhood of man may appear in the light of revelation as the idea of God.

To love if another hates, to reverse the belief of sickness with an understanding of the ever-presence of health, to establish confidence, courage, and joy in the face of discouragement, inharmony, and unhappiness, is evidence of progress in the cultivation of spiritual understanding. The seeds of Truth and Love, as revealed in Christian Science, planted in the soil of integrity, watered by the dews of spirituality, and cultivated with gratitude, praise, and thanksgiving to God for His infinite goodness, multiply abundantly, in the perpetual sunshine of true holiness, thus to fructify in eternal salvation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Everlasting Punishment"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

En "høiere utviklet åndelig forståelse"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MENNESKENE ERKJENNER at de må strebe efter å nære edlere hensikter og høiere idealer hvis det menneskelige samfund skal gå fremover. Mange institusjoner støtter til stadighet forskjellige virksomheter som har dette mål for øie, og mens deres arbeide ofte fortjener ros og anerkjennelse, mangler det meget på at de opnådde resultater imøtekommer det universelle behov; for de bringer menneskeheten bare en begrenset, leilighetsvis tilfredsstillelse.

Kristen Videnskap følger imidlertid Kristi Jesu metode som alltid bringer gode resultater, og fremholder betydningen av spesiell, iherdig streben. Den sanne kristne har nu mere enn nogensinne før anledning til å overvinne materielle begrensninger ved åndelige midler. Med henblikk på dette har Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, skrevet i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 271): "På latin betyr det ord som er gjengitt med *disippel*, student; og ordet antyder at makten til å helbrede ikke var en overnaturlig gave til disse elever, men resultatet av deres høiere utviklede åndelige forståelse av den guddommelige Videnskap, som deres Mester demonstrerte ved å helbrede de syke og synderne." Hvor klart antyder ikke denne erklæring at der er et behov for menneskelig fremgang! Og hvilken trøst er det ikke å lære i Kristen Videnskap at makten til å helbrede ved åndelig forståelse ikke var begrenset til de få første tilhengere av den galiléiske Profet!

En "høiere utviklet åndelig forståelse" er således virkningen av klar og bevisst bønn, iherdig streben og Kristus-lik hengivelse. Det er derfor mulig her og nu å forstå og demonstrere sannheten av Jesu lære og det som er blitt kalt den tapte helbredelseskunst, idet disse til alle tider er tilgjengelige for alle som søker dem. Gjennem studiet av den Hellige Skrift vant Mrs. Eddy frem til åndelig forståelse. På grunn av sin store kjærlighet til Gud og sitt ønske om å hjelpe den lidende menneskehet var hun i stand til å nå den guddommelige åpenbarelses høider og til å fremsette sin opdagelse i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Og for dette står menneskeheten i stor takknemlighetsgjeld til henne.

For den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, kan intet tre istedenfor det alvorlige studium av Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Disse uvurderlige kilder til åndelig oplysning frembringer og befordrer forståelse ved å vekke til live hellig, ophøiet tro på og urokkelig troskap mot deres åndelige forskrifter. Mrs. Eddy sier (samme bok, s. 350): "For å kunne forstå alle vår Mesters uttalelser som de er nedtegnet i det nye Testamente, uttalelser som er uendelig betydningsfulle, må hans efterfølgere vokse frem til den manns modenhet i Kristus Jesus som setter dem i stand til å tolke hans åndelige mening. Da vet de hvorledes Sannheten utdriver villfarelse og helbreder de syke. Hans ord var resultatet av hans gjerninger, og begge deler må bli forstått. Medmindre de gjerninger blir forstått som hans ord forklarte, er ordene tomme." Dette inneholder en verdifull lærdom. Den studerende må vinne åndelig forståelse gjennem guddommelig åpenbaring, for dette alene er grunnlaget for metafysisk helbredelse og praksis.

Streben efter å besidde og utvikle de enkle åndelige dyder er åpenbart den direkte vei til en tilfredsstillende begynnelse i Kristen Videnskap. Fjernelse av uforsonlighetens og motstandens stener og oprykking av bitterhetens, nagets og stridens ugress er en gagnlig forberedelse; for når disse er tilintetgjort, vil der i deres sted vokse op sannhetens, sundhetens, den åndelige styrkes og overbevisningens sæd, som er vesentlig for åndelig fremgang. Enn videre vil vennlighetens, saktmodighetens, ydmykhetens og elskelighetens blomster komme til syne, som er så uundværlige for erkjennelsen av Gud som uendelig guddommelig Liv og Kjærlighet.

Med hvilken takknemlighet lærer vi ikke at den dødelige sanses usannheter, uvitenhet, bedrag, uærlighet, skinnsyke, hat, hevnlyst, begjær, ondskap og lignende er uvirkelige, maktesløse og lovløse, fordi de ikke utgår fra Gud, det gode! Gud er Ånd, Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet. Kan det som er Ånd, skape materie og mentalt mørke? Selvfølgelig ikke! Kristen Videnskap viser at synd, sykdom, skrøpelighet og død er de bedragerske virkninger av materielle forestillinger, og at godhet, renhet og kjærlighet er de direkte gjenspeilinger av eller uttrykk for Ånd, Gud. Ja, det virkelige menneske er innbegrepet av alle åndelige egenskaper, og det er mulig for enhver av oss å forstå den sannhet at alle mennesker til slutt vil komme til å erkjenne menneskets fullkommenhet her og nu som Guds billede og lignelse.

Jesus sa (Matteus 5:43-45): "I har hørt at det er sagt: Du skal elske din næste og hate din fiende. Men jeg sier eder: Elsk eders fiender, velsign dem som forbanner eder, gjør vel imot dem som hater eder, og bed for dem som forfølger eder, forat I kan bli eders himmelske Faders barn." Dette er i sannhet det sikre middel til opnåelse av en høiere utviklet åndelig forståelse. Mesterens regel er ufeilbar og bydende. Den viser det tvingende behov der er for den videnskapelige forståelse av menneskets sanne natur, forat menneskets virkelige selv kan komme til syne i åpenbaringens lys som Guds idé.

Å elske om en annen hater, å vende op ned på antagelsen om sykdom med en forståelse av at sundhet alltid er nærværende, å tilveiebringe tillitsfullhet, mot og glede når en står overfor motløshet, disharmoni og sorg, er vidnesbyrd om fremskritt i tilegnelsen av en høiere åndelig forståelse. Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens sæd, som den er åpenbaret i Kristen Videnskap, plantet i rettskaffenhetens jordbunn, vannet med åndelighetens dugg og pleiet med takknemlighet, lovprisning og takksigelse til Gud for Hans uendelige godhet, formeres i rikelig mål, i den sanne hellighets stetsevarende solskinn, for således å bære frukt i evig frelse.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Those Rare Stave Churches of Ancient Norway

THE EYE OF the stranger in Norway is always caught by the pagoda-like roofs and spires of the wooden stave churches. Their beauty may be debated, but their peculiarity is striking.

A series of shingled roofs in steeply sloping tiers are topped by an ornate wooden tower, the Oriental suggestion of the outline heightened by dragon heads rearing from the gable ends of the ridge pole.

Of the seven hundred and fifty of these stave churches existing at the end of medieval times, of the two hundred and four surviving until the beginning of the eighteenth century, there are only twenty-four left. Recalling that they are built entirely of wood—in many of them wooden pegs and "knees" take the place of iron bolts and braces—it is remarkable that even this number should have withstood eight or nine centuries of storms, snows, frosts, fires, and inevitable vandalism. . . .

Reluctance to admit that anything—from an architectural style to a syllable—has grown from the soil on which it now flourishes, and insistence that it must have been "transplanted" from somewhere else, seems an ineradicable human tendency. . . .

Therefore, the stave church, since it resembles similar forms in Russia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Germany, is often credited to the fact that the early Norwegians were constantly sailing to the Orient, Constantinople, Persia, Palestine, and Italy, and bringing back ideas from these distant lands.

Professor Haakon Shetelig, of the Bergen Museum, however, has a different explanation. Stave means a mast, and originally the Norwegian church was merely a room without aisles and with its roof supported by columns or staves. The frame was sturdily constructed by ship's carpenters who used knees in the support of joints and locked planks together just as they did in building a ship. In order to protect the outer walls from the weather, cloisters were hung from the rafters, their roof line giving the silhouette which, by accident, suggested the pagoda.

The "svalgang"—or narrow corridor—surrounded the entire building, with an abruptly pitched roof which protected not only the main walls of the church, but the church-goers as well, as they met there before and after service to talk and doubtless to engage in a bit of Sunday trading. The part of the svalgang nearest the entrance was the weapon-house, where spears and axes and bows could be stored while the worshippers were within.

As the roof of the weapon-house overtopped that of the entrance, so did a whole series of other roofs go slanting upwards at different levels but in harmonizing angles; roofs of ambulatory and choir, of apse and nave, and, finally, the spired or one- or two- or three-tiered "roof-rider," not so much for a belfry—the bells were usually hung in a separate tower near by—as for the ornamental finish. Shingled in elaborate or curious designs, this pile of roofs suggests a stack of hats, placed one on top of the other, their shaggily textured brims growing smaller and smaller and the whole array crowned by the plume of the roof-rider.

But although the primitive unit developed into this more complex form, the stave church, says Professor Shetelig, remained absolutely functional. Solidly knit together by superb craftsmanship into an indivisible whole, it is, nevertheless, elastic, yielding to the wind so that, on those which have a bell tower on the roof, the bells will ring in a storm but will rarely be blown down.

The builders were extremely particular about the timber they used, selecting, two or three years before cutting, the trees they wanted, so that the sap would run out and the inner wood harden. This material gave opportunity to the wood-carvers to intertwine dragons and crosses and every sort of mythological and Christian symbol, creating those portals and altars, beam ends and pillar capitals, of intricate and lavish ingenuity, which are among Norway's most valued art treasures.

One would like to agree with Professor Shetelig that the stave church is indigenous to Norway, for it is interesting in both form and material and admirable in construction and, except for it, the country is but meagrely supplied with impressive or original architecture, either old or new.—From "Norway, Changing and Changeless," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

Cycle

With noisy broom
The storm sweeps
The stars into place.

F. W. R.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

College Radio Keeps Brown In Closest Touch

Wired system that joins all departments of university soon to be used by other schools.

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You might call this one of the first stories ever obtained by collegiate wired radio.

George Abraham, Brown senior, stepped to a panel in his room in Slater Hall on College Hill here, threw a few switches, picked up a hand microphone. In friendly "Calling all cars" manner he said "Abraham in Slater calling all houses." Back at him through an overhead loudspeaker came nearly a dozen voices: "Faunce calling!" "Metcalf calling!" "Hope calling!" as the various dormitories answered him.

"Listen, fellows, I've got a reporter and photographer here and we are coming around to take some pictures, so stay where you are until we get there. We would like various groups of you to pose for them. Okay? Swell! We'll be seeing you." In a few minutes' conversation he had let a fair portion of the University "in" on our mission there. Was ever a reporter's or photographer's work more easily cut out?

Soon in Other Colleges

Thus was our introduction to the "Brown Network," a wired radio system connecting all the buildings on College Hill that has swept the University in popularity and in a short time will be installed at Wesleyan and later at Harvard. Linked up eventually by telegraph circuits so that programs may be exchanged between these schools this system promises eventually to be a "fourth network." It is personalized communication with an appeal as peculiar and direct as college newspapers or magazines.

The network idea grew from the student-owned and operated intramural communication system conceived by Mr. Abraham in his freshman year and originating from a simple two-way communication with a friend in his dormitory. Mr. Abraham, whose obvious musical taste is revealed in the photographs of composers and albums of symphonies in his room, connected up a phonograph oscillator to a wire line and strung it to his friend's room. His friend, by tuning his own radio set to the 570-kilocycle frequency of the line, could then hear messages or music from Abraham's room.

No More Dog Watch

It is fairly easy to see why this system would "catch on" in a college dormitory. There is a single house telephone in each dormitory which has to be answered by the "unfortunate" student who lives nearest to it. Before the year is over he naturally wearies in his role of being "Mercury" to the rest of the house. As an inter-house communication system it was a time saver.

Well, student after student wanted to be in on the network until it became a matter of connecting up dormitories so that today the Brown Network is a major extra-curricular organization with an elaborate soundproof studio and central control room in Faunce House, a student center, that links up 30 stations in dormitories and fraternity houses where programs also may originate.

The professors and college administrative officials have taken up the idea with enthusiasm so that there is a "prof's" network which operates without disturbing the "rag chewing" activities of the dormitory system.

Even Pembroke College, the women's school associated with Brown, shortly will be linked up with the intercommunicating system so that the feminine contingent will be well represented. Traffic into Pembroke, we were told, would get "heavy" as "prom" time arrived.

Gets Football Test

The system gets its first real "outside" test today with a special relay from the Brown-Princeton football game at Palmer Stadium, Princeton, N. J. The Columbia Broadcasting System permitted a Brown commentator to give his own account of the game from its booth to the boys at home in the dormitories. A recent stunt was the relaying of a Brown regatta from the Seekonk River by short wave radio to a receiver on shore and thence by special line to Faunce, where it was distributed around to the houses.

There is a three board staff of 75 members at Brown and Pembroke in charge of programs, technical arrangements and advertising, serving a daily audience of about 2,000 listeners. There are two programs a day, one from four to six in the afternoon and an evening period from seven to 10. The programs are as varied as those heard on commercial stations. A typical program contains classical recordings, a lecture by a "prof.," a comedy skit, an interview with "Tuss" McLaughry, Brown football coach, dinner speakers, and campus news flashes.

No Interference

The afternoon period was on at Faunce House when we arrived. Ruth Van Dyke, a Pembroke junior, was announcing a program of "jitterbug" recordings, a typical collection of "barrelhouse," "in the groove," and "out of this world" specials by "Fats" Waller, Erskine Hawkins, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Bud Freeman and other special purveyors of college music.

Five lines lead from here to various parts of the university, so that program rehearsals for drama, for instance, may be conducted at one of the dormitories, the inter-house system may operate and informal chatter all continue undisturbed by each other.

The Brown Network is a wired radio frequency system operating on 570 kilocycles and sends out "radio" and "audio" components so that a student who owns a set merely has to put it close to the feeder line and tune to the "radio" on 570 or he may connect up a loudspeaker only or headphones using the "audio" portion. Soon, Mr. Abraham said, two programs will be available on the same wire by feeding programs on still another frequency. This will increase the potentialities of the system and especially when they begin to exchange programs with other colleges and universities.

Brown's Wired Radio System Provides News and Entertainment

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By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Talk Becomes Easy at Brown

(1) Group of Brown students in Slater Hall in informal "rag chew" with another dormitory, by means of wired radio system; (2) "Man on Campus" interview, one of the frequent outdoor programs distributed to the inter-house system; (3) Students listening to college wired program in Student Union at Faunce House through standard radio receiver; (4) George Abraham, Brown senior, who started the wired communication system, talks to some of his chums from his own room; (5) Ruth Van Dyke, Pembroke junior from Providence, announces popular record program from main studio at Faunce House, while Sherwin Drury, Brown junior, handles the controls.

Yankee and Its Youthful Crew Ready for Globe-Girdling Trip

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—Although the war abroad scuttled conventional tourist travel, it will not interfere with the sailing tomorrow of the schooner Yankee, with a complement of 14 youthful passengers, on her third globe-girdling voyage.

Also aboard will be her skipper, Capt. Irving Johnson, his wife, their two children, Robert and Arthur, and cook Fritz Voellmecke, the only paid hand. The others contribute a fee for the privilege of working a wind ship around the earth in the wake of Magellan.

Just as he precisely set 2 p. m. for Yankee's departure, Captain Johnson announced April 27, 1941, for her return.

No, he didn't think the war would obstruct Yankee's leisurely progress.

"We are a yacht," said Captain Johnson, "and of no commercial value. You notice, we have painted the yacht ensign on both of Yankee's bows. And besides, we go places where almost no one else goes."

Yankee's itinerary, with a resonance of poetry, follows in part: the Isthmus of Panama, the arid Galapagos, the slumberous Pacific to Easter and Pitcairn Islands, unhurried Tahiti, the lush and fruitful Dutch East Indies, down the Indian Ocean along the east coast of the dark continent, thence up the South Atlantic to the West Indies—and home.

At Pitcairn, as he has done in the past, Captain Johnson will deliver supplies to the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty—tools, some women's clothing and parts for the colony's wireless station, which was reported disabled some time ago. A previous visit by Yankee was responsible for the radio station. A "ham" operator aboard wrote an account of the antiquated spark set used by the islanders. The account was published in a trade magazine and the manufacturers sent out a fine, new outfit.

Yankee has been considerably modernized since the Dutch built her as a pilot boat back in 1897. Now the 92-foot schooner has a new diesel auxiliary and an electric plant which furnishes light, refrigeration, power for electric razors and "heat for the baby's bottle," in the words of his father.

The power also will be used to operate a motion picture projection outfit, with Yankee's big mainsail serving as the screen.

Captain Johnson has selected as mate, from among his passengers, Robert Leary of Westport, Conn. One of those leaving Gloucester, Oakes Spaulding of Hartford, Conn., will go ashore at Panama, but his place will be taken there by Mrs. William J. Donovan of New York, wife of the World War hero "Wild Bill." She was aboard when Yankee came back from her last cruise.

The balance of the passenger list follows: Miss Nora Bailey, Toronto, Ontario; Robert Low, Cincinnati; Jop Dutilh, Rotterdam, Holland; Charles Sawyer, Jr., Cincinnati; Clinton Davis, Jr., Cape Elizabeth, Maine; Earl De Moe, Jr., Evanston, Ill.; John Hayes, Jr., Philadelphia; Warren Kay, Chester, N. J.; Kirby Atterbury, Jr., Enfield, Conn.; Malcolm Evans, Wakefield; Guilford Tobey, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Dr. Raymond Dillon of Boston.

Worcester Tech Held Installed

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. (retired) was installed as seventh President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute at simple ceremonies in Alumni Gymnasium this afternoon. The third naval man to be chosen President since 1912, he took the seat long occupied by his classmate and friend, the late Admiral Ralph Earle.

Witnessing the inauguration were representatives of 32 universities and colleges, the trustees and faculty of Tech, delegations of alumni, and students. Paul B. Morgan, '90, a trustee, was the installing officer, handing Admiral Cluverius the charter, keys and great seal of the Institute.

Admiral Cluverius in a brief address, declared, "citizenship of the highest order is the one single factor essential to the continued existence of our nation. Without it, this republic will surely pass as has every other republic in history and for the same reasons."

Dr. Philip C. Staples, President of Franklin Institute, guest speaker, addressing himself directly to the students, declared "this country is not going to the bow-wows unless the youngsters of your generation permit it to. If you wish to experience such regimentation of your individual and collective efforts and such fixing of rewards as is dictated in other countries by a handful of Johnnies in trick suits who couldn't successfully operate a grocery store, that's up to you."

Students to Hear Rabbi

Rabbi Charles E. Schulman of the North Shore Congregation Israel Glencoe, Ill., and Dr. Everett Clinchy, Director of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, will discuss the "Crisis in Human Relations Today" before the students of Wellesley College, Sunday at 5 p. m. The two speakers come to the College as representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the meeting is being sponsored by the Wellesley Christian Association and Forum.

Canada Guards Maine Service

CALAIS, Maine—The quiet little border city of Calais, Maine, near the extreme northeastern corner of the United States, has had in the last few weeks several reminders that her Canadian neighbors are at war.

The location of Calais is unique. Just across the St. Croix River in New Brunswick and linked up with the Maine city by three bridges are the towns of St. Stephen and Milltown. For most purposes these three communities are one. There is a common water supply piped from springs a few miles beyond St. Stephen. Calais is perhaps the only American city which gets its water from abroad. Electricity for the three towns and several neighboring communities is produced at a hydro-electric plant on the Canadian side of the St. Croix. Calais, St. Stephen, and Milltown fire departments answer each other's calls.

Naturally the people of Calais were deeply concerned when their Canadian relatives and friends became involved in a foreign war. The whole thing was brought home very closely indeed when the St. Stephen waterworks, from which Calais obtains her water, and the Milltown hydro-electric plant, source of her electric power, were placed under guard.

N. H. Has Need For Cutters Of Cordwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28—The New Hampshire State Employment Service is looking for 230 experienced lumberjacks to fill demands from employers for men to work in the north woods of the State.

A number of new cutting areas have been opened up this year, and it is required that the men be capable of cutting a minimum of one and a half cords of hard or soft wood a day. The men will live in company camps for which they will be charged 90 cents a day for board and room.

The wage schedule is announced as follows: Place workers cutting by the cord, $2.35 for unbarked four-foot softwood to $3.70 for peeled four-foot hardwood; day laborers, $2.40 to $2.65; cooks, $3.90 to $4.40; two-horse teamsters, $2.65 to $2.90; drivers, $3.40 to $3.65. The minimum wage will be 30 cents an hour for a 42-hour week, but as the crews will work nine hours a day, six days a week, time and a half will be paid for overtime.

The State Employment Service is only taking applications for workmen for lumbering operations at its Berlin office and the Service points out that only those able to support themselves for at least a week should travel to Berlin. The present demand is entirely for cordwood cutters and applicants are being asked to signify whether they would rather cut hard or soft wood.

437 Refugees Brought Home By Saint John

The steamer Saint John, popular with patrons of the Eastern Steamship Lines' summer services to the Maritime Provinces and the winter Cape Cod canal service to New York, arrived in New York yesterday with 437 Americans returning from Europe.

With her sister ship, the Acadia, which returned before her and is now being overhauled in East Boston, the Saint John was chartered by the United States Lines for a trans-Atlantic trip. The Maritime Commission hired special crews and put them aboard the two vessels.

Conflicts between members of rival unions on the ships were reported by passengers. Capt. Frank Crosby of the Saint John stated on his arrival yesterday that he had been compelled to put several men in irons while the ship was tied up in Bordeaux.

With a regular Eastern Steamships crew placed on board, the Saint John is scheduled now to make several trips on the New York-Norfolk, Va., run, relieving the steamers Lee and Washington successively for their annual overhauls. She will then return to Boston for her own overhauling and, with the Acadia, will replace the steamers New York and Boston for the winter on the Boston-New York run, according to officials of the Line.

Worcester Honors Veteran Workers

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—A total of 780 Worcester men and women, each of whom had worked at least 35 years in one plant, and whose total working years aggregated 32,000, were guests of the Chamber of Commerce last night.

One guest, Thomas J. Coonan, still at work daily, has been 68 years at the Crompton & Knowles works. He is a toolmaker. Another, Miss Emmogene Dewey, has put in 54 years in the George C. Whitney valentine plant, and is still at it.

John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told them, "You have automatic job insurance. You'll never have to fall back on Uncle Sam."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall saluted the long-time employees as forming the "backbone of industrial progress."

He added, "Industry is returning to this State because it is attracted by your type of worker."

The employees represented 52 separate concerns.

Wakefield Joins Boom In Building

Old business buildings razed to make room for five modern structures in center of town.

Joining in the nation-wide chorus of satisfaction over returning building activity, Wakefield, Mass., authorities today pointed with pride at a building boom unprecedented in many years which is underway now in this suburban community.

This activity centers on the east side of Main Street, where about 75 per cent of the business buildings are being torn down to make room for five modern structures.

Most of the buildings in process of demolition are more than a century old, it is said, and during the past two decades many of them were razed to permit construction of commodious stores underneath the original ground floors.

Five new residences are also being planned at the moment in Wakefield, ranging in cost from $6,000 to $15,000.

Similar building progress has been reported recently from many communities surrounding Boston and the upward trend has been noted all over the Nation.

The National Association of Building Trades Employers has stated that some $500,000,000 more was spent in building throughout the United States during the first half of 1939 than in the same period last year.

In the five-year period ending in 1930, the Association pointed out recently, the building trades did a total business of around $80,000,000. In the succeeding 10 years only half that total business was recorded. The signs of a return to that earlier activity are therefore hailed with great satisfaction by all in the building field.

The total estimated value of building in 44 States during the first half of the year, according to Robert D. Steele, the Association's statistician, was $1,858,298,628.

It has been pointed out frequently that between 1920 and 1930 a total of about 6,000,000 workers were employed in construction, while since then the number has fallen to about half that figure. The building revival has already resulted in much re-employment in this field.

This year seems almost certain to prove "the best building year of this decade" in the United States, the Architectural Forum says in its current issue. War, it adds cannot prevent the present activity from continuing.

"Today," the Forum said, "after several depression years of subnormal building, when annual home production hit levels as low as 62,000 dwelling units, the United States has an accumulated housing deficit estimated at 2,000,000 dwelling units. The market is far from supplied, production is on the upswing, rents are steady, the foreclosure rate is decreasing."

Court Upholds M. D. C. Sewer Plan

The Metropolitan District Commission can properly proceed with preliminary work on the $10,000,000 sewer project intended to end much of the present pollution of Boston Harbor and Quincy Bay, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ruled yesterday in an opinion submitted to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council.

The Commission has authority, the Court advised, to spend $480,000 for borings and plans before the Federal Government contributes 45 per cent of the cost of the project.

Had the ruling been adverse, the Commonwealth would have been forced to eliminate the project. Validity of various sections of the law authorizing the project had been challenged and the Governor had asked the Executive Council to refer the questions to the State Supreme Court before preliminary work, required in order to obtain Federal aid, was undertaken by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday, considerably colder with the lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 30's; slightly colder Sunday; fresh to strong west to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy and colder preceded by light rain in the extreme east, and with light rain in north portion tonight; Saturday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder and with light rain in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder in south portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and much colder with light rain and snow tonight; Sunday fair.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Fair and much colder; Sunday fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds, probably reaching gale force at times; weather fair tonight and Sunday, preceded by rain over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	54	New Orleans	72	7
Chicago	35	35	New York	64	6
Denver	36	31	Norfolk	73	7
Helena	53	33	Philadelphia	65	6
Kansas City	36	35	St. Louis	35	3
Los Angeles	65	60	San Francisco	57	5
Miami			Washington	67	6
Minneapolis	23	33			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Minimum, Oct. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:21 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:33 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 12:01 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:15 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:13 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin'," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robbins. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Gambling Ship," with Robert Wilcox. 2:10, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean, Don Cummings, Nan Grey, and Virginia Weidler. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly and Cesar Romero. 2, 5, 8. Also "In Name Only," with Kay Francis, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom," Pete Smith's "Take a Cue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Militza Korjus. Also "Made for Each Other," with James Stewart and Carole Lombard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," Starring Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland, Ralph Morgan, Ray Bolger, and Bert Lahr. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Daily except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—
Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne in "When Tomorrow Comes." 10:15 a. m., 2:25, 6:30, 10:15. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Ada Brown, Theodore & Denesha. 1, 5:10, 9:05.

University—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "This Man is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Midnight," with Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Reuertory—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and John Garfield. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLaglen.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, Waltham, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Pianoforte recital by Mme. Hedda Ballon. 2.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Surprise, Thrill, Less Motion, That's the 'Hydromatic Drive'

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This columnist stepped into one f those shiny new 1940 Oldsmo- iles today, flicked the starter and eached around for the clutch edal preparatory to a pleasant pin in the Fenway. "But, hey, hat's this?" he exclaimed, as his eft foot failed to contact the usual rojection. "They forgot some- ning. What kind of a car is this, ith no clutch pedal?"

The salesman looked puzzled for minute, then recovered with a mile, "Oh, that's all right, just ush the steering wheel lever into igh gear and step on the gas." his time it was our turn to be uzzled. "Don't be silly," we re- lied, "there will be a clash of ears heard as far as automobile ow." Hadn't we been driving for years, and hadn't we been rained to throw out the clutch efore shifting gears?

"Well, you don't have to clutch is car," the salesman calmly eplied. It has a fluid drive. Go ead and put it into high gear."

Cautiously we did as we were old. There was no clash. Noth- g happened. The engine purred, ut the car did not move. "Now ep on the gas," the salesman id. Suiting action to words, he eached his foot over and pushed e throttle down to the floor oards. We braced ourselves for e shock which did not come. he car started up like an elec- ic engine without jolt or jerk, iding forward with ease.

Suddenly a pedestrian stepped nto our path. Down went the left ot on to the vacant floor boards, llowed by the right foot drop- ing to the brake. The car came a quick stop without a hitch. udden realization that there was clutch gave us a jolt. We eached quickly for the gear-shift, icking it into neutral.

"Quick work," we said tri- mphantly. "Got the gear into eutral before the engine stalled."

"Don't be silly," the salesman id, "this engine can't stall." So aying, he put the gearshift back nto high and left it there while e engine idled smoothly.

"Just remember this," he add- ed, "all you have to do with this car is to use the brake, the steer- ing wheel and the gas. When you want to start up, just step on the gas. When you want to stop, use the brake. Simple?"

Believe it or not, it took only a few turns around the Fenway to wipe out completely the accumu- lated habits of years of compli- cated gearshifting. For the first time in our driving experience, and the old-timers say for the first time since Charles E. Duryea built the first gasoline motorcar in America back in 1892, there is nothing for the left foot to do but tap in rhythm with the radio. The only projections left on the floor boards are the throttle, foot brake and starter.

Oldsmobile calls its new sys- tem of transmission "hydromatic drive." It is a combination of a high-efficiency liquid coupling with a fully automatic transmission. The car starts from a standstill in high, changing its own gears through first, second and third until at 23 miles an hour it enters fourth speed at a rear axle ratio of 3.6 to 1.

The whole process of getting into a 30-mile-an-hour speed re- quires exactly a dozen fewer op- erations by the driver than with the standard clutch and transmis- sion. All the driver does now is to select the direction, guide the car and brake it; the rest is automatic.

Under conventional driving sys- tems, there are 15 separate opera- tions in starting. And in stopping a conventional car, you must throw out the clutch, put on the brake and shift into neutral or back into first gear with the clutch still out for a new start.

Think of it. With 12 out of 15 motions ordinarily required to start a car eliminated every time you come to a stop light, thou- sands of motions are done away with in the course of a day's driv- ing. This means that you can drive farther with refreshing ease, the car will last longer, and safety should be enhanced by enabling the driver to concentrate more on watching the road and steering.

Metal Trades Lead Recovery InRhodeIsland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Definite indication of a general business improvement in Rhode Island—the greatest in the last 27 months—was given this week in a state- ment of Harvey Saul, State Direc- tor of Labor.

Metal trades are setting the pace and closely behind are rubber, jewelry, cotton, silk, and the fin- ishing industries.

As Mr. Saul, in an analysis cov- ering 288 individual plants, dis- closed that the 74,481 persons em- ployed in September represented a gain of 3,329 jobs over the year's low point in June, and 5,511 over September a year ago, a survey showed that the pickup so far had failed to greatly reduce the relief rolls.

However, reports are from the Unemployment Compensation Board that its burden has been appreciably lessened.

Clement J. France of the Unem- ployment Compensation Board re- ported a steady increase in orders for workers and, with only $302,- 329 in benefits paid out in the first three weeks in October, he de- clared that the month's payment should be less than the $600,511 disbursed in September.

It was stated that the WPA rolls and those on State Unemployment Relief would be far less if industry would increase their present wage scales.

Travelers Aid Work Doubled By War Emergency

Demands on the Travelers Aid Society—particularly from Amer- icans returning from Europe—have more than doubled since the outbreak of war in Europe, ac- cording to a report presented by Mrs. Jane Day, Field Agent, to the Directors of the Boston branch of the Society this week, meeting in the First National Bank.

One in every 10 trans-Atlantic travelers landing in the United States recently has been aided in one way or another by the So- ciety, it was reported.

"In the beginning of this pres- ent emergency," Mrs. Day re- ported, "the Red Cross organized a unit for the purpose of helping American citizens who were in need of assistance. Travelers Aid continued to handle all other cases, as we have done in the past. Both agencies have been of help to each other."

The Travelers Aid gives assist- ance to both American citizens and aliens.

Harvard 'Indians' Are Only Editors

A savage tribe of war-whooping, brightly-painted "Indians" Thursday upset the academic tran- quillity of Harvard Yard, but proved to be merely stunting edi- tors of the Crimson, undergradu- ate daily newspaper.

Clad in brightly colored blan- kets, feathers, and paint, and brandishing tomahawks, the "tribe" snake-danced down Mas- sachusetts Avenue, into the Yard, and directly to Stoughton Hall, where they demanded admission. Placards proclaimed a charter by which "studies rent free in said building" were granted, in 1695, to "any Indians (sic) who should hereafter be sent to ye Colledge."

Repulsed from their "rightful residence," they set up a tepee before the statue of John Harvard. Led by "Big Chief" Alfred J. Gil- bert, and cheered by "squaw" Robert D. Graff, they performed a war dance.

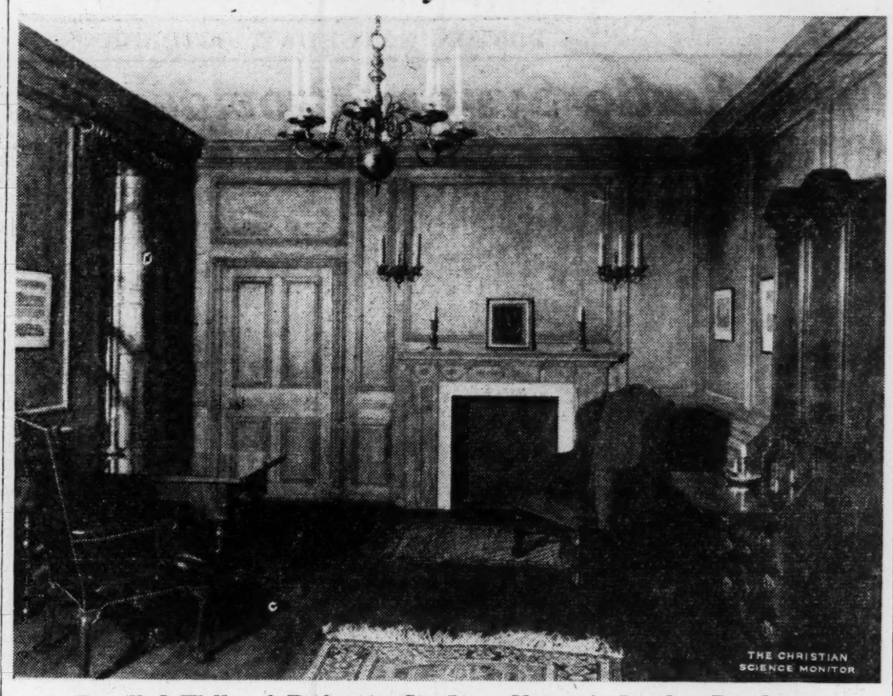
"Yard Cops" were much in evi- dence, however, effectively to dampen their enthusiasm; and when a harangue by Spencer Klaw also proved useless, the un- dergraduate "savages" filed back to their Plympton Street "reserva- tion."

Fore River Sees Work Far Ahead

Steady work for 7,600 employees at the Fore River shipyard in Quincy until the middle of 1941, even though no new contracts are received, and a steady increase to 16,000 in the event the Govern- ment decides to build a "two- ocean" Navy, anticipated by Gen- eral Manager William H. Collins.

In the event of a "two-ocean" Navy, the Quincy shipyard would become one of the three major private shipyards in the Nation and reach a total similar to the num- ber employed during the World War. Although Navy work is the backbone of the operations at the yard, there are seven freight ves- sels building in addition to six warships. Engines and other equip- ment for 15 merchant vessels are also being built at the yard.

New Babson Library Has a Newton Room



Panelled Walls of Parlor in Sir Isaac Newton's London Residence

A notable feature of the new library of the Bab- son Institute, dedicated today at Wellesley Hills, Mass., is the Newton Room. The panelled walls are those of the fore parlor of the London residence of Sir Isaac Newton from 1715 to 1725, a house associ- ated with the family of Fannie Burney following Newton's occupancy.

This room has been presented by Mrs. Roger W. Babson, accompanied with an important collection of Newtoniana. This includes such rare volumes as the first three editions and translations of Newton's Principia, Opticks Universal Arithmetic, and other works, the most important of these having been published first in Latin.

Several volumes from Newton's library add to the personal interest in the famous man, still more intimate being numerous autographed manuscripts from his hand, relating to a variety of subjects.

A number of commemorative medals and other contemporary material supplement the major items, and, with the room from the residence which was almost his last, constitute an important memorial to this eminent natural scientist.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dance Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	'Southwestern Serenade'	football game	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Dance Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	News from Europe	Illinois-Northwestern	Children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	'Hits and Encores'	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Al Borris' Orchestra
7:00	**People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	**Informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake":	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	vue": variety	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glen"; songs	**Rep. Hamilton Fish**	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:15	dramatic sketch	and patter	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	enade"	"Gay Troubadours"
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; Cal	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls": native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; news	Tinney's Quiz	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	**Community Chest; Nel-**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	**son Eddy; J. MacDonald**	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Wainow's Or-	Hot Shots; Maple City	**"Death Valley Days";**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	**dramatization**	**Symphonic Strings**	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15	Judith Arlen, songs	**tra, Arturo Toscanini,**	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	**conductor**	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	**"Profits, Unlimited"**	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	News Service	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	**conductor**	Weather Service	Harper Sibley, talk	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30	**Rep. Martin Dies,**	News; sports; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Frank Stan's Orchestra
11:45	**Texas**	Dance Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	'Treasure Trails of Song'	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	'Treasure Trails of Song'	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**Today in Europe**	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock".	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Sports; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terris"	nade": recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Tone Pictures"	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Tone Pictures"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Morning Musicale"	Bill Johnson, songs	"Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	**Service of The Mother**	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	**Church, The First**	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	**Church of Christ, Sci-**	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	"Southernaires": male	**entist, in Boston, Mas-**	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church.	quartet	**sachusetts**	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	**Music Hall: Symphony**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	**Orchestra; Erno Rapee,**	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	**conductor; Henrietta**	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Schumann, pianist**	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	**"Pilgrimage of Poetry"**	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	"True to Life"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Programs; David	"Metropolitan Moods";	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Lawrence, talk	vocalist; orchestra	day"; vocalist; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	**"Democracy in Ac-**	**Great Plays: "Every-**	Drama and music	Concert Internationale	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	**tion"; drama**	**man," morality play**	Drama and music	Concert Internationale	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm';	**Great Plays: "Every-**	**University of Chicago**	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	**man," morality play**	**Round Table**	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	**New York Philhar-**	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	**monic - Symphony**	Maj. Gen. F. R. McCoy.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	**Orchestra; John**	News; "Your Station"	**News from Europe**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**Barbirolli, cond.**	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Josef and Rosina**	National Vespers: Dr.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	**Lhevinne, pianists**	Harry E. Fosdick	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	**"Pursuit of Happi-**	Richard Hinber's Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	**ness"; news**	"Garden Gossip"	tization	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	Symphonic Hour	"Sing Song Time"
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	"Rangers Serenade"	Symphonic Hour	"Dukes of Rhythm"
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Paul Wing's Spelling	Symphonic Hour	Education speaker
5:45	the Lads	**ditions of the Air**	Bee	Symphonic Hour	"Twilight Singers"
6:00	**Merle Oberon in**	Religious program	Vocalists; orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15	**"Last Crossing"**	Religious program	Soprano and organ	variety program	"Rhythmic Romance"
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	wood": variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Al Goodman's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	**The War This Week**	Dinah Shore, songs	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	**The War This Week**	**News from Europe**	**comedy; orchestra**	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	**"Mr. District Attorney":**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	**ter": variety**	**dramatic sketch**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	**Orson Welles and**	"Festival of Music"; vo-	**Nelson Eddy; Edgar**	**Forum of the Air: D.**	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	**Walter Huston in**	calist; orchestra	**Bergen; Barbara Jo**	**Thompson; Boake Car-**	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30	**"The Magnificent**	"Voice of Hawaii"	**Allen; Clark Gable;**	**ter on "America's Neu-**	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	**Ambersons"; news**	"Voice of Hawaii"	**D. Lamour; orchestra**	**trality Policy"**	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	**Hour; Symphony**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	**Orchestra; Grace**	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	**Moore, soprano**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Orchestra
10:00	"Waltz Time"	**Talk from London**	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:15	Musical program	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music	**Primrose Quartet**	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ recital	"Cheerio"; talk; music	**Primrose Quartet**	"Good Will Hour"	New England Fellow-
11:00	**Paul Sullivan**	News; sports; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	ship program
11:15	F. Masters' Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Dale Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kcs-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	News; Lanny Ross.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Buckeye Four"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Organ recital
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Texas Trailers	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Organ recital; sports
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Sport comment	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Gordon Gifford, soi	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Interview Time	News; weather	'The Guiding Light'	Voice and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Ssport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jimmy Shields, tenor	Ssport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Wayne West, songs	'Musolairs'
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	"Continental Strings"
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen"; songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	'Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Albert Morris, talk
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Snorts"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century	Texas Ramblers
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Serenade"	Al Booris's Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	**prano; orchestra**	Henry King's Orch.	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00	**Radio Theater:**	Vocational Guidance	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Miriam Hopkins;**	Round Table	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	**Loretta Young in**	"Harvey and Dell"	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**"The Old Maid"**	Paul Martin's Music	**piano; chorus; orch.**	erary game	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum	"G Men in Action"	"Pageant of Melody"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Station WRUL

For Saturday, Oct. 28

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Oct. 29

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Armenian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Stringed Music.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Join Us in Singing Hymns."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—Suite for Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Organ Music.

Around the Corner—

Hose Turns—Like the proverbial worm, even a fire hose will turn, if its operators are irked beyond their limit of forbearance, it ap- pears.

Up at Plaistow, N. H., firemen went speeding to a burning build- ing. So did spectators. There was a good deal of criticism from the latter of the methods of the fire- fighters.

Eventually the comments be- came so caustic that the firemen turned the hose on their audience. Police were called to preserve the peace.

To See the Sea—Of course it's not an unusual thing for trees to grow up and obstruct a view—nor is it out of the ordinary to have the trees trimmed or cut down. In the case of Frederick T. Whitney, who bought a place on Peaks Is- land in Casco Bay so as to enjoy ocean vistas, however, it was im- practicable to remove the trees—so he has decided to beat them in the skyward movement by building a tower even higher than they are.

Mr. Whitney has applied to the City Council Committee on Build- ing for a permit to erect a 50-foot tower.

Good Soil—Too young to start school, little Eleanor Green of Con- cord, N. H., occupied some of her time last spring by poking some old squash seeds into the ground. In due time up came some vigor- ous vines, overrunning much of her father's garden and reaching over into a neighbor's territory. Eleanor and her parents this fall have gathered about 115 pounds of squash—one weighing 25 pounds.

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Letter of Flint's Engineer Tells of Contraband Cargo

Log of the Port of Boston

Unexpected and curious effects of the European war are popping up now and again, such as the strange repercussions of the case of the American steamer City of Flint, which is of special interest to Boston because the vessel normally operates in the Boston trade. The vessel was captured by a German raider, and taken to a Russian port "because it carried contra- band."

Shipping officials say the City of Flint carried the usual assort- ment of cargo. But Jesse V. Rob- erson, third assistant engineer of the vessel, wrote to his wife that the freighter was "loaded to the hilt with contraband cargo." The letter was sent just before sailing.

These and other contradictory stories are further complicated by the lack of public information on export cargoes, due to Customs ruling that prevents publication of this data in trade papers that usu- ally print such facts.

* * *

The Customs Department of the United States—a Country that is not at war—says that all informa- tion about ship's cargoes, inbound or outbound, must not be disclosed. So the Federal Treasury Depart- ment bars the Interior Depart- ment from having a report for its Bureau of Fisheries about the im- ports of fish at Boston.

But Canada—a Nation that is at war—apparently is willing to allow the information to "leak out," for a telegram comes from Yarmouth, N. S., each time a steamer sails for Boston, listing the amounts and varieties of fish comprising the cargo. And the information is pub- lished in Boston on the day the steamer arrives. Boston Customs officials refuse to admit that a ves- sel has arrived on such days from Yarmouth—or anywhere else.

Uncle Sam refuses another of his departments — the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Depart- ment of Agriculture—similar in- formation on wool, although this information is tabulated and made public once each week, in a "pooled" form, without mentioning names of vessels or dates of ar- rival.

The ruling shutting off all in- formation concerning ships, or cargoes, as far as the Customs are concerned, has worked a hardship on business associations that com- pile statistics from the information for guidance of its members in buying or selling their own prod- ucts. It handicaps individuals who make their livelihood by gathering and publishing data on imports and exports, and one weekly pub- lication in Boston has been forced out of business because the Cus- toms are no longer allowed to di- vulge the nature of the cargoes that move in and out of the port of Boston.

Character Stressed as the New Babson Library Is Dedicated

Importance of developing hu- man character above academic education was stressed by Dr. James Howard Savage, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, at Babson Institute today. Dr. Sav- age delivered the dedicatory speech for the new $200,000 Insti- tute Library.

"However much," he said, "the Institute may be intended to con- tribute to the business of the world, its contribution will avail nothing if it is not grounded in the high character of its gradu- ates.

"Education without character is one of the most perilous forces in social life.

"The building we dedicate this afternoon," Dr. Savage said, "may be looked at from one point of view as a great repository of facts. Whether the use to which those facts are put will be worthy or unworthy depends in part on the persistency in the right direction of those who attack them."

Commenting upon the unusual features of the library, Dr. Savage said: "The very notion of erecting a building around an idea is un- conventional. The work labora- tory system was devised to com- bine in the same room the stu- dents' individual office desk and the library facilities, for greater efficiency and concentration of effort.

"Experiences at the Institute are made to correspond as nearly as possible to those of business life," he explained. "The regular eight-hour day is observed, with students punching a time clock morning and afternoon. They work at individual desks in specialized libraries for production, distribu- tion and finance, which are stud- ied in rotation. Given actual prob- lems which occur in business, they take part in round table discus- sions, dictate and transcribe re- ports."

Harris Symphony Repeated

The Arts in Boston

For the third time in the calen- dar year, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky yesterday afternoon presented Roy Harris' Symphony No. 3 in Sym- phony Hall. The work had its first performance there on Feb. 24, and was repeated at a con- cert of American music on Oct. 6.

This early repetition at a sub- scription concert was not merely a tribute to the American composer; it was a recognition, well deserved, of one of the most important sym- phonic works to come from an American pen.

The symphony confirmed and strengthened, on a second hear- ing, the good impression it had made last winter. It marks the peak of the composer's musical growth thus far. It not only shows a thorough mastery of form, but it permits us to hear an authentic American voice speaking clearly and forcibly, unencumbered by foreign intonations.

Mr. Harris must have been grateful for the eloquent exposi- tion of his symphony by Dr. Kous- sevitzky and the orchestra. The audience called the composer to the platform twice.

Mr. Harris's symphony was the central item of a program that was hardly up to the Koussevitzkyan standard in its arrangement. It opened with the "Tapiola" of Sibelius, delivered with a tonal magnificence and a subtlety of ex- pression which, it is easy to be- lieve, could not be equalled else- where today.

But between "Tapiola" and the Harris symphony came two items from Rimsky-Korsakoff which could not pull their weight in the boat. Rimsky's arrangement of the Russian folk song, "Dubinushka," described in the program book as an "insurrectionary song of 1905," was, as its composer wrote, "suffi- ciently noisy," but not much more —certainly of slight musical in- terest.

Was there a political reason for including it for the first time in the program of a subscription con- cert in Symphony Hall? If so, what insurrection was it designed to celebrate?

Rimsky's tone picture entitled "The Battle of Kerjenetz," from the opera, "The Legend of the In- visible City of Kitej and of the Maiden Fevronia," is of course more substantial musically, but it did not fit comfortably into the scheme of art,

Winter has not come, and spring is far behind; yet Schumann's First Symphony was the item chosen to conclude this odd program. If it had been played with irresistible charm, that might have served to justify its position, but unhappily it was not. It began raggedly, and Dr. Koussevitzky introduced ex- aggerations of tempo and dynamics that seriously marred the first movement. It is better to let scores of this type sing their own songs, rather than to try to imbue them with a dramatic intensity that is foreign to them.

L. A. S.

Today on Short Waves

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Con- cert. OLR4A, 15.23meg., 19.7m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Rhapsody." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Today in Germany. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Roman Chamber String Quartet; "Roman Land- marks." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSP, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Sketches. TPB11, 11.88- meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletins. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Variety. GSD, 11.75- meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

For Sunday, Oct. 29

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Sunday Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSP, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Three Peasant Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—American Hour; News in English; Opera; "Ro

Schools- Colleges Home Study

So That Their Mothers, Also, Might Become Friends

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

When Their Parents Don't Know One Another, Children Care

But They Seldom Do Anything About It. These Seven Little Girls, However, Did; and It Worked

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There were many parties this summer, some large and impressive like the garden party at a country home, some small and intimate like the picnic reunion of old college friends; but at the best party of all I sat upon a chair which had been commandeered from my own veranda, and paid two cents for the privilege.

The invitation that I found in my mailbox one morning was addressed merely to: "Mother," and its wording was a model of simplicity and directness that older social arbiters might well follow.

"Dear Mother," it said. "We think that our mothers should know each other better. On account of this, we are having a get-acquainted tea tomorrow afternoon. It is on Sally's lawn. Come at 3 o'clock. The admission is two cents for each mother. With love, Kathy."

No More Than a Smiling Acquaintance

The seven little girls had been inseparable now for several years. Aged from eight to eleven, they played in perfect harmony. They often came to our house, and I knew them well, but with their mothers I had no more than a smiling "Hello-and-isn't-it-beautiful weather?" acquaintance. Kathy knew each of the mothers well and often talked of them, so that I had come to feel that I knew these neighbors of mine better than I really did.

As in many large cities, our own special group of friends was scattered far and wide. Somehow it had never occurred to us to draw upon our own neighborhood, as our children did, nor our friends.

"All our mothers are so nice," Kathy explained to me as she baked brownies for the tea, "that we think you would have just as good times as we do if you—well—if you played together as we do. Of course, we know that you really do know each other, but you don't know each other the way we girls do."

A Co-operative Enterprise

Thus Kathy and her friends had surmised the difference between mere casual friendliness and real friendship. And they had decided to take measures to reverse the order from friendliness to friendship on our street.

The tea was a co-operative enterprise, with Sally providing the lawn, the chairs, and the natural scenic decorations. Susan, Kathy, and Margaret contributed their various specialties—peanut butter cookies, brownies, and ginger cookies. Janet and Lenore, who are sisters, made lemonade, and Marian, with infinite labor, produced a small bowl of home-salted peanuts.

The mothers arrived promptly, each in her prettiest summer dress, each with her two cents admission. This, it developed, had been to help a joint treasury depleted by summer camp and other expenditures, to provide enough funds for the purchase of decorative paper plates and cups.

Like our children we were all about of an age, and like our children we found we had much in common. Of course, as Kathy had pointed out, we all really knew each other to begin with, and the party began, as successful parties do, with immediate warmth and jollity.

And Very Soon

We stayed a long time, talking of many things, gardens and recipes, summer vacations and camps, schools and children and clubs and national and world events. We all agreed that this was the best party of the summer and told our hostesses so.

Very soon, our daughters are going to receive invitations to a surprise tea party at one of the homes on our street, with six mothers co-operating as hostesses.

From ALL THE CHILDREN

Story Time in the Classroom

There is often a precious companionship between an elementary school teacher and her class of little children. Therefore these story times, tucked into a day, are shining experiences for both. The teacher of this New York City school has made a scrapbook of stories and poems that are specially suited to her hopes and aims for pupils of her grade. To them it is just a cozy, happy time of stories; but we know that this earnest young woman is probably giving them far more than mere entertainment.

Educational Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Westward Movement" by Ina Faye Woestemeyer. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $3. (School edition, $2.25). A book of selections from authentic sources—diaries, journals, contemporary periodicals, legal documents, etc.—that gives a vivid, first-hand account of the westward migration of the American people from the days of colonization to the close of the 19th century. Through these documents the pioneer tells his own tale, and it is fascinating reading. While especially suitable for use in high school classes in American history, the book may be used to advantage in the other social-studies fields. A unique collection that offers a range of reading far beyond the resources of the average school library. Bibliographies of sources quoted and suggestions for further reading can serve as guide and encouragement to more extensive reading.

Piano Lessons Can Be Fun—And Parents Can Help

II. Co-operating With the Music Teacher

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A good teacher should be a person who looks upon his work, not merely as the delivery of a lesson bought and paid for, but as a trip of exploration into the field of music, so that the pupil may learn to observe for himself and thus develop his own personality."

John Grolle

When parents, striving to create proper backgrounds of musical interests for piano lessons, encounter troublesome questions, the wisest step they can take is to consult their child's teacher.

The child receives from the teacher, inspiration and intelligent instruction as well as technical information. There is a limit, however, to just how much even a superior teacher can accomplish in one short half-hour lesson a week (which is all most children receive). If the pupil is to progress normally, to get pleasure from the lessons, and enjoy the experience of having them run smoothly week after week, he must have some additional help. Any mother can easily supply this, through her whole-hearted co-operation with the teacher.

The most helpful thing she can do is to visit the lessons. With very young children it is essential that the mother attend every lesson until they are well started. With older children, occasional visits will suffice. Every teacher uses little illustrations of her own in explaining the "how" and "why" of good playing. From listening to these explanations, a mother can comprehend just what is expected of her child. Later, at home, she can help him achieve these ends.

Stay Out Of the Picture

It takes strength of character to visit lessons. One must sit back entirely out of the picture, and **"keep still!"** The temptation is strong, when your Bob or Betty plays badly to interrupt with, "What is the trouble, dear, you played so nicely yesterday!" or, "Come, dear, play that again; I know you can do better!" Likewise, children resent a parent's tattling about their misdemeanors. Instead of complaining in front of the child, telephone your remarks later. Incidentally, the telephone may be used periodically for discussing progress and development.

Nagging, criticizing, and worrying is never helpful. Instead, mothers should iron out emotional wrinkles and encourage children to try again when they would give up. Understanding their individual youngsters, they should know just how to make the best approach. While one child, for example, might be spurred on by, "That Sonatina seems unusually difficult, can you learn that whole page by next week?"—another would become depressed by such remarks. To him, it would be wiser to say, "If Miss Wright only gave you that first page, won't that be too easy for you?"

So the Mothers Took Lessons, Too

Playing duets with a child disguises work with fun. Sometimes the father can do this, but more often it is mother who can play. If the second part is too difficult, she might do as some courageous mothers in Cincinnati, Ohio, did. Children in the piano classes kept coming home with duets which taxed the mothers so that a group of them went to the teacher saying, jokingly, "If you want us to play those with our children you will have to teach us how!" The teacher immediately volunteered class lessons at the school after hours. Now these mothers are in their second year of lessons, literally having fun out of music for themselves.

Are you acquainted with the music materials your child is using? It is always inspiring to any pupil to realize that his mother knows the actual names of his pieces. It is fun to talk about them intelligently. Running home from the lesson, Helen may then call, "Mother, she gave me the 'Prince and the Princess' in Mr. Thompson's book, the one we liked!" It is not much fun to think, "What's the use of telling Mother, she wouldn't know which book I meant".

Moreover, the child needs help in managing his music. He should learn at an early age to keep it clean, untorn, and neatly arranged. Reward him with an attractive cabinet, a set of handy shelves, and a convenient case for carrying it. Let him be proud of his growing library of music.

Toward His Teacher

The mother also can guide the child's attitude toward his teacher. His thoughts for her should be respectful, happy, and never fearful. He should feel free to go to her with questions and problems. Through casual remarks from his parents, a child may be led to approach the lessons thinking of pleasant surprises for the teacher, learning additional pieces or even composing little original melodies.

The physical aspect is important, too. Help the child to make himself attractive and clean. On lesson days, a fresh dress or blouse, newly manicured nails, a pretty bow for Sister's curls, a fresh haircut for the boy, help not only the teacher, but incidentally encourage the child to be at his best in every respect. Hands should always be clean. If it is inconvenient to wash before leaving school, the child may usually wash at the music studio. Most teachers keep paper towls and soap handy for boys and girls thoughtful enough to ask to wash. One last, important reminder: a clean pocket handkerchief or fresh cleansing tissue should always be handy!

Instead of harassing children with the cost of their lessons, make it part of their responsibility to carry the money or check to the teacher. Payments should always be prompt, either weekly or monthly. Except in the case of illness, missed lessons should be paid for, and when the teacher is willing, made up. The child who shares the responsibility for these business arrangements, realizes how important it is to make the most of his parents' investment in him.

Continued Progress

What do you expect the child to gain from these weekly visits to his teacher?

You have a right to expect continued progress in his ability to play piano smoothly and beautifully. His repertoire should grow from the folk-tunes he first plays by ear to longer, lovelier selections from the world's greatest composers,. Moreover, the child should be able to read new music at sight. Naturally this should be of lesser difficulty than what he is studying, but this ability should grow to greater efficiency year after year. He should transpose readily, play simple tunes in any key, and enjoy doing it. As study continues, he should practice by himself without coaching. There will never be a time, however, when a child will not need to be encouraged, praised, and strengthened by his parent's interest and appreciation.

Teachers welcome the interest which prompts parents to discuss their aims and hopes for their children. For example, one father asked if his son could not learn to accompany more easily, the simple college songs young boys like to sing. "I'd like him to sit down and play the chords," he said, "even 'fake' an accompaniment if necessary." The result was an extra fifteen minutes added to the lesson for harmony study, a happy advancement for both teacher and pupil.

Perhaps you have favorite selections and songs. Why not ask about them? The teacher may know of simplified arrangements your child could play for you.

To get fun out of piano lessons, a child must experience satisfaction in genuine accomplishment and progress. Through co-operation with the teacher, his mother may help him gain these for himself. This co-operation in turn, encourages the teacher to put forth every effort to help the child.

To Play with Children:

Miniatures (duets), Godowsky: Carl Fischer Co.

Piano Duets, Classics, Kasschau: Schroeder & Gunther.

Pianorhythms I & II, Davis: H. T. Fitz-Simons Co.

Teaching Little Fingers to Play, Thompson: The Willis Music Co.

Team Work Tunes, Williams: Boston Music Co.

Twos and Threes at the Piano, Pain: Oxford University Press.

Some Interesting Music Materials Teachers Like:

Masters and their Melodies, Emerson: The Willis Music Co.

Music, Ellert & Wallis: The Willis Music Co.

Off We Go, Diller & Quaile: G. Schirmer, Inc.

Playing and Composing, Coleman: The John Day Co.

For Girls who Play, Thompson: The Willis Music Co.

Sixty Piano Pieces Children Like to Play: G. Schirmer, Inc.

A series of six Saturday articles especially for parents whose children are taking piano lessons.

'A Pause in the Day's Occupations'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

As I look back upon the years I was in high school, many pleasant memories present themselves, but one that stands out is the happy time mother and I had during the twilight hours through the summer months.

There was always dinner to prepare and small children to help to bed, but as soon as that was finished mother would always say, "The dishes can wait until dark, let's go out on the lawn until the sun has set." At this time mother always took me into her complete confidence, which made me feel free to tell her everything about my eventful day, and needless to say I stored up a lot and poured it out to a very attentive listener. Then I would listen while mother related what had happened at home that day; what the children had said, how this or that flower was about to blossom, how she hadn't finished nearly all she had planned for the day, and oh! just so many interesting things. Then when the shadows began to creep upon the garden and dad could no longer see to work, he would very often join us. Somehow we all looked forward to this one special hour as something to be treasured and something that could not be taken from us.

Our boys are still very young and are not quite satisfied to just sit while the other children are still at play, so when dusk comes the birds are warbling their good night, and the fragrance from the flowers fills the air, they leave their playmates to take a walk with mother or dad. What if it rains? We love it. To feel the soft drops splash against our faces and maybe walk through a few puddles, there is nothing that quite compares with it. Then those windy evenings when the trees seem to bend nearly to the ground and we have to wrap our tatters close about us, we love that, too, as each different evening brings up different subjects for conversation.

The boys always take mother or dad into complete confidence during these tramps and many a confused thought, I know, has been lifted.

One hour out of 24 is such a short time to devote entirely to our children, and if they reap the benefit from it that I did, it is well worth the while and does bring so much joy to us all.

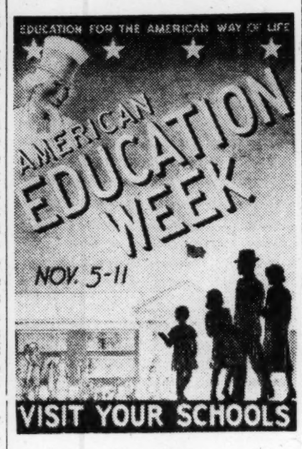
(Mrs.) M. V.

The Parent

American Education Week

You as parents have a standing invitation to visit your schools, and it is earnestly hoped that you take frequent advantage of it. But during the week of Nov. 5-11 a very special welcome awaits you, for that is American Education Week, when the schools all over the United States are on their tiptoes to help you get better acquainted with them.

The general theme for this year's observance is "Education for the American Way of Life"—a topic that might well form the basis of some fruitful discussion in this column. The daily topics, too, are ones we would do well to consider: "Education for Civic Responsibility," "Education for Human Relationships," and so on. You will be hearing about them when you visit the schools. We have already announced them on the Education Page, and there will



be more about them on this page next Saturday.

How about sharing with us some of the observations that come out of your visit to school during that week? How is your school educating your children to assume their civic responsibility, for instance? And how are you co-operating? Let's take Education Week as a springboard for examining these subjects, and let's share our ideas in this column.—Editor of The Parent.

Another Question

Michigan

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank the many parents who sent in such splendid suggestions for a playhouse for my children.

May I ask another question? Recently we visited friends whose children said "Grace" before each meal. I noticed these children seemed to be grateful for the food and enjoyed it more than if they had just "taken it for granted," so to speak.

As the general view of saying "Grace" at table is a little different than I could use, would some parent tell me of her experience along this line?

I do so enjoy the Parent Column, and it has helped solve many a problem. (Mrs.) V. L. S.

A Saturday Column

Simple Arithmetic Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrogate, Eng.

In teaching junior classes of different ages how to do simple arithmetic quickly and without effort, it occurred to the writer to try out "play ways." So she devoted ten minutes at the end of each lesson to number games. The result has astonished her. Not only have most of the children turned from a dislike of arithmetic to a love for it, but they have become quick in simple reckoning, and this has influenced for good all their written number work.

Seated on the floor in a ring (a class of more than fourteen might be organized in groups, with one, or two, good leaders in each circle) here are some of the games played with a class of eight-year-olds.

Addition or Subtraction

Deal out ordinary playing cards, about eight to each child. Reckon each card at its face value except King, Queen, and Knave which count as 11, and aces which count as 12. Two adjacent children each turn up a card. They add the numbers together quickly, and the first one to say the correct answer keeps both cards. The next two then turn up, and so on round the circle. The winner is the child who holds most cards after a given time. This same game can be played by subtracting numbers, or by multiplying them together, the latter method being a splendid help in the learning of "tables."

Division

For division a master number—say 30—is written on paper, and placed in the middle of the ring. Cards are dealt as before. Then one child turns up one of his cards and divides the central number by it. For example, if he turned up a 4, he would have to say "7, remainder 2," before the next child could give the answer. Whichever of the two children answers first, claims the card. The second and third children then work together, then the third and fourth, and so on.

More Addition

Another game is played with specially made cards. Write, in large black-ink figures, a number of money values, on correspondence cards or post cards. These are dealt out and turned up by two children at a time, the amounts are added and translated into terms of dollars or shillings according to the currency used.

Practice in the Tables

For another game, make a set of cards showing different items in the multiplication tables:

5×4, 7×9, and so on.

Place the pack face downwards in the middle of the circle and let one child draw a card. If he gives the answer reasonably quickly he keeps the card, but if not, the teacher gives the next child a chance of replying, and so on round the circle. Whoever gives the right answer first, wins the card, and the player who ends with the most cards wins the game.

Weights and Measures

For older children who are studying "weights and measures," the teacher made a set of cards on which were written such sums as the following:

2 cwt = ? lbs.
1 mile = ? yds.
2000 × 33
100 — 47
84 ÷ 3

Also money questions such as:

£1 — 12s. 7d.
1/12 of £1.
$2 — 15 cents.
¾ of $1.

The figures must be large enough to be seen by all the children at once. The cards are placed in the middle of the ring and the game is played in the same way as number 4. The fact that the question may go some distance round the class before it is answered keeps all the children attentive. They soon learn many of the answers by heart, and this is a great help to them in their written work. Certainly there is no doubt at all about their enjoyment of this kind of arithmetic.

M. E. T.

Parent Education Institute

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Approximately 1,000 persons are expected in Ann Arbor, Nov. 7-10, for the tenth annual Parent Education Institute which is to be held on the University of Michigan campus under the sponsorship of the University's Extension Service and the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Built around a general theme of "The Community," this year's Institute will devote one day to each of the following sub-topics: "Its International Aspects," "Its Responsibility to Youth," "Its Enduring Values," and "Its Search for Facts."

Opening the Institute will be Prof. Preston W. Slosson, popular historian and lecturer on the current international scene who has returned from a year in Europe. Professor Slosson will speak on "Europe Takes the Plunge."

In place of speeches at the Thursday evening dinner, the Institute will feature a student discussion of "The Community Youth Would Like to See." About 50 University of Michigan students will take part in the discussion.

English Debate Teams To Tour America

Despite existing war conditions, two English debate teams are expected to arrive in the United States by the end of October, according to cables received by the National Office of the National Student Federation of America. As part of its annual international debate program, the Federation invited the Oxford Union Society as well as the English National Union of Students to send two representatives each, and the tentative itineraries are now being drawn up. The Oxford men will visit New England, the Middle Atlantic, Southern and a few of the Mid-Western states, while the N. U. S. team will begin its tour in Chicago and swing west and south from there.

Little Games For Small Musicians

"Come Out of the Corner"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This game is a great help in teaching and drilling on note-reading.

Place a note on the G-clef staff with the right hand, while the left hand with an eraser, starts to go up from the bottom of the board. It hits the top, goes over to the right and on the way down rubs out the note which the right hand has written. The child endeavors to say what the note is (the letter) before it is rubbed out. If the note is very easy for the child we say that an airplane is going over and we move our left hand very quickly; and if it is difficult, the eraser goes very slowly and we say that a freight train goes over it. Express trains, automobiles and stage coaches may be used. If the child answers the note correctly we go on to another note.

If the answer is incorrect, or he does not answer at all before it is rubbed out, we put the note in a part of the blackboard reserved for that purpose. This continues until we have three notes in this space in the G-clef and three in the F-clef—notes, of course, which the pupil did not know at a glance.

Now we proceed to have them come out of the corner. With the previous method we use just the same notes that are in the corner. If the note is answered correctly this time, it is rubbed out of the corner; if it is incorrect (we have already told the child the correct note when we put it into the corner) another note—just the same pitch—goes in and then we have two notes to be erased. The game keeps on until all the notes are out of the corner. P. R.

Another game for small music pupils will run soon.

A Service TO YOU

The advertisements of private schools in The Christian Science Monitor are a definite help to you in choosing a school. They bring you information about schools in many localities throughout the United States and Canada, also in England and Continental Europe. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Ice Hockey Prospects in Two Camps—Britain's Wartime Soccer League Plan

Chicago Hawks Will Be Better, Says Thompson

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League will be better this season than last, says Manager Paul Thompson, and "you can quote me on that."

How much better than last season's cellar outfit Thompson doesn't know, and figures he won't be able to say until he has had time to see his rebuilt veteran-rookie team in action against league rivals.

"Frankly, I don't know much about our club yet," admits the skipper, beginning his first full season as manager, "but I'll give you a written guarantee of one thing. We won't finish last in the league. You can write that any time you feel like it.

"There's no use trying to kid ourselves, we've got to develop kids and be patient with their mistakes until they come around. We're going to play the kind of hockey to which youth is adapted, the kind which goes out after scores. People want to see action and we're going to give it to 'em."

Gone are veterans Baldy Northcott, Russ Blinco, Jack Shill, Earl Robinson, and Bob Gracie. In their places are a bunch of young players who were collected to mix with the seasoned players in an effort to give the Hawks more dash and scoring power.

Johnny Gottselig, Mush March, Jess Desilets, and young Ab Demarce are the wingmen of last season retained. Aiding them at the wings will be George Allen, an ex-Ranger, and Phil Hergesheimer, obtained from Cleveland, who is slated for a first string spot when he recovers from an injured back. Center will be handled by Cully Dahlstrom, Bill Thomas, holdovers, and Les Cunningham, former minor leaguer, and Doug Bentley, recruited from amateur ranks.

The defense is centered around veterans Earl Seibert and Art Wiebe, young star just reaching his peak. Dependable relief for this pair should come from husky Des Smith, Joe Cooper, and Bill MacKenzie. Mike Karakas, a brilliant goalie when the Hawks won the Stanley Cup two seasons ago, is back in the net.

The Hawks, building for the future, farmed out several likely looking rookies for further seasoning.

Thompson's team opens league competition next Thursday here against the Detroit Red Wings.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 27

East

Temple, 16 Bucknell 0.
Duquesne 13, Texas Tech 0.
Boston University 6, Western Maryland 0.
American International 7, Coast Guard 0.
Salem (W. Va.) 6, Fairmont Teachers 0.
West Chester (Pa.) Teachers 18, Kutztown Teachers 0.
Harvard J. V. 19, Dartmouth J. V. 13.
Princeton 150 pounds 20, Villanova 150's 6.

South

West Virgina 6, South Carolina 6 (tie).
Catholic 14, Miami (Fla.) 0.
Newanee 6, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Transylvania 13, Rio Grande 0.
Murray (Ky.) Teach 12, Union (Tenn.) 0.
Collins 25, Havana 0.
Newberry 20, Lenoir-Rhyne 20 (tie).
Clifton 14, Apprentice School 0.
Catawba 39, Guilford 6.
Presbyterian 6, Ogiethorpe 0.
Penn. Wesleyan 33, U. of Tenn. Junior 0.
Tetson 14, Erkine 7.
Birmingham-Southern 7, Millsaps 7 (tie).
Louisiana Tech 13, Tampa 0.
Howard 0, Spring Hill 0 (tie).

Midwest

Drake 12, St. Louis 0
Cincinnati 0, Western Reserve 0 (tie).
Washburn 20, St. Benedict's 14.
Dubuque 13, Buena Vista 0.
Carsons 14, Simpson 6.
Alma 31, Adrian 0.
Veleth (Minn.) Jr. 7, Northland 0.
Central (Mich.) Teach. 7, Ball State (Ind.) 0.
Berris 14, St. Mary's (Mich.) 12.
Michigan Normal 19, Kalamazoo 6.
Ohio Northern 6, Capital 0.
Marietta 7, Denison 6.
St. Ambrose 26, Kearney (Neb.) Teach. 6.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teach 27, Carthage 6.
Maryville (Mo.) Teach. 27, Chadron (Neb.) Teach 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 0, McPherson 0 (tie).
Kansas Wesleyan 9, College of Emporia 0.
Sterling 27, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Ottawa 13, Bethel 6.
Thurtleff 14, Moberly (Mo.) Jr. 7.
Midland 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Peru (Neb.) Teach 20, Wayne Teach 7
Huron 14, Spearfish (S. D.) Normal 0.
Hastings 7, Doane 0.
Dana 26, Hebron 6
McCook (Neb.) Jr. 61, Luther 0.
Mayville (N. D.) Teach 12, Minot Teach 6.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teach 44, St. Cloud Teach 0.
Western Union 7, York 7 (tie).
Hibbing (Minn.) Jr. 12, Duluth Jr. 0.
Nebraska Central 18, Concordia 0.
Valley City (N. D.) Teach-Jamestown postponed to Monday, snow.

Southwest

East Texas Teach 13, Howard Payne 6.
North Texas Teach 24, Sam Houston Teach 13.
Stephen F. Austin Teach 12, Southwest Texas Teach 6.
Oklahoma City 13, Sul Ross Teach 0.
Central (Okla.) Teach 6, Southwestern (Okla.) Teach 0.
Southeastern (Okla.) Teach 27, Oklahoma Military 6.
Henderson 7, Arkansas State Teach 0.
Arkansas Tech 20, Hendrix 2.

Rocky Mountain

Brigham Young 18, Greeley State 6.
New Mexico Normal 13, Adams State (Colo.) 0.
Lewiston (Idaho) Normal 14, Whitworth 7.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 6, Hardin-Simmons 0.
College of the Pacific 32, California Ramblers 7.
Whittier 47, California Tech 6.
San Diego Marines 33, Occidental 6.
San Jose State 23, Santa Barbara State 7.
Willamette 42, College of Puget Sound 6.
Western Washington 12, St. Martin's 0.

Pirates Buy Catcher Davis

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—In his initial step to rebuild the Pirates, Manager Frankie Frisch announced last night the purchase of veteran catcher Virgil (Spud) Davis from the Philadelphia Phillies. The cash consideration was not disclosed.

The new Pirate manager expects the 210-pound, six-foot, six-inch backstop to boost the hitting "punch" of the Pirates who finished sixth in the National League race this year after collapsing in the final days of the league pennant chase in 1938.

For some time rumors have floated about the senior loop that shortstop Arky Vaughn and the orothers Waner, Paul and Lloyd, veteran outfielders, would be traded down the river.

Frisch, however, has brushed aside the reports, saying he believed he had a "good" foundation for a "good ball club" now.

Davis, a native of Birmingham, Ala., hit .307 with the Phils last season and has a .309 average for his 12 years in the National League. He bats and throws right handed.

Davis entered the senior circuit in 1928, playing with the St. Louis Cards and the Phils twice each and with the Cincinnati Reds.

Acquisition of Davis brought the Pirate roster to the league limit of 40 players. The Pirates now have five catchers, 10 pitchers, eight infielders and 11 outfielders.

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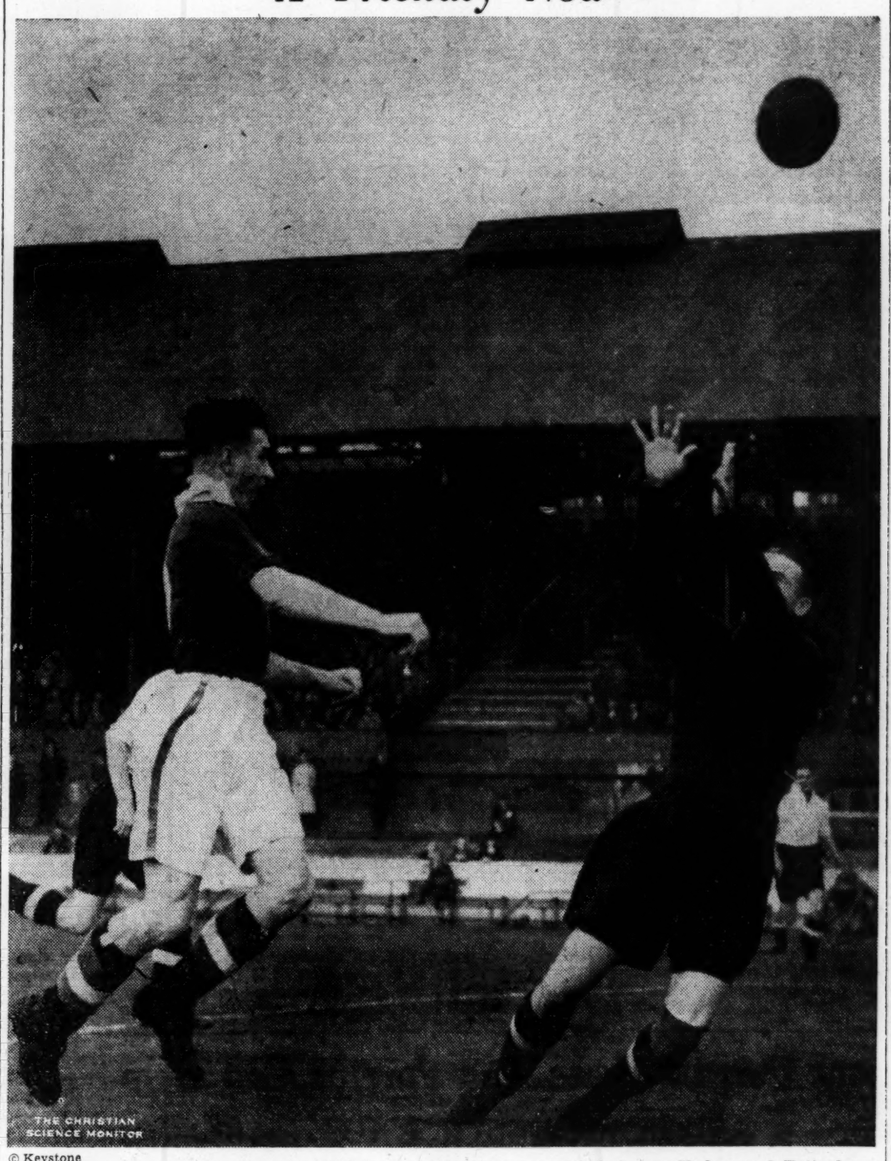


© Keystone
Over the goalkeeper's head. An incident in a wartime soccer match between Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Wartime League Plan

LONDON—Today let me give you the wartime lay-out in English professional soccer football, as from Oct. 21, the starting date of eight new regional competitions devised in place of the usual tournaments in the four divisions of the English League.

The substitutes have been arranged especially with a view to minimizing the need for travel by competing teams and to fit in with circumstances in civil life here drastically altered by emergency conditions and restrictions. All but six of the 88 clubs in the League are taking part, the exceptions being Aston Villa, Sunderland, Derby County—three of the most famous First Division sides—Exeter City and Ipswich Town, from the Southern Section of the Third Division, and Gateshead, from the Northern Section of the same division.

New Groupings

Clubs from all divisions are thrown together in the new groupings, which are made up like this:

North-Eastern (11 clubs)

Huddersfield Town, Leeds United, Middlesbrough, Bradford, Newcastle United, Bradford City, Darlington, Halifax Town, Hartlepools United, Hull City and York City.

North-Western (12 clubs)

Blackburn Rovers, Blackpool, Bolton Wanderers, Preston North End, Burnley, Bury, Accrington Stanley, Barrow, Carlisle United, Oldham Athletic, Rochdale and Southport.

East Midlands (11 clubs)

Grimsby Town, Sheffield United, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Nottingham Forest, Sheffield Wednesday, Doncaster Rovers, Lincoln City, Mansfield Town, Notts County and Rotherham United.

Western (12 clubs)

Everton, Liverpool, Manchester United, Stoke City, Manchester City, Chester, Crewe Alexandra, New Brighton, Port Vale, Stockport County, Tranmere Rovers and Wrexham.

Midland (8 clubs)

Wolverhampton Wanderers, Birmingham, Coventry City, Leicester City, Luton Town, West Bromwich Albion, Northampton Town and Walsall.

South-West (8 clubs)

Newport County, Plymouth Argyle, Swansea Town, Bristol City, Bristol Rovers, Cardiff City, Swindon Town and Torquay United.

Southern, A. (10 clubs)

Arsenal, Charlton Athletic, Millwall, Tottenham Hotspur, West Ham United, Clapton Orient, Crystal Palace, Norwich City, Southend United and Watford.

Southern, B. (10 clubs)

Brentford, Chelsea, Portsmouth, Fulham, Southampton, Aldershot, Bournemouth and Boscombe, Brighton and Hove Albion, Queen's Park Rangers and Reading.

Competitive Basis

Although it was at first decided to arrange the games between these clubs just as "friendly" affairs, without the award of points and the compilation of standings—which would have made the matches seem rather purposeless to the "fans," who greatly relish an atmosphere of keen rivalry—the fixtures have been put on a regular competitive basis (two points being given for a victory, one for a draw) and each club is to oppose each other club in the same group twice, once "at home" and once "away."

The placing of London's clubs in two separate sections was a scheme not well received by football managers of the metropolis, because it involved London teams in journeys to the south coast and to Norwich and debarred certain historic rivals from opposing each other in "local Derbies" always keenly appreciated by supporters. However, the managers decided to accept the arrangement and to supplement it by a two-group competition under the jurisdiction of the Football Combination (the London Combination of 1914-1918 war days) with a line-up like this:

Group A. Arsenal, Brentford, Charlton, Chelsea, Fulham, Millwall, Tottenham Hotspur, and West Ham United.
Group B. Aldershot, Brighton, Clapton Orient, Crystal Palace, Queen's Park Rangers, Reading, Southend United, and Watford.

Play Under Difficulties

Of course, soccer this season is football under difficulties for all concerned. Teams have to be constituted to fit in with the response of players to the demand for national service, military and otherwise; transportation presents unusual problems; players are no longer paid a wage by their clubs or a bonus for a win or a draw but are remunerated for each match they play in; attendances in "evacuated" areas are restricted in numbers by decree of the authorities—a ground that can hold 60,000 spectators, for example, may admit only 15,000 ticket-holders—and financial problems are inherent in the fact that the clubs, other than those in the additional London tournaments, will have only 18 league engagements to provide income towards the upkeep of their grounds and must contemplate filling in 10 other Saturdays of the season with "friendlies," in which (as has already been shown this winter) the public is not particularly interested. In connection with this last phase of difficulty, there isi talk of instituting some sort of regional "knock out" competitions on the Cup-tie lines.

Meanwhile, the Players Union, representing 1,400 footballers, recommends to the Football Association that registered professionals not chosen to play for their clubs should be given financial assistance from the Football League's Jubilee Fund, a commemorative fund raised to provide for cases of necessity in the professional Soccer world. The Union requests that the pay in the regional tournaments should be at least thirty shillings per match, to start with, and that an increase should be considered after a while. Another suggestion from the same quarter is that gate receipts should be "pooled" and any surplus, after the clubs' working expenses have been met, allotted for the distribution of bonuses among players at the end of the season. Two per cent of the "gates" will go to the League. It is urged, too, that players should be permitted by their own clubs to play for clubs nearer to their places of residence, in certain cases.

Scottish Play

In Scotland, the war-time football problem has been solved by dividing the clubs of the two divisions in the Scottish League into an Eastern and Western group. In the West the competing sides are Albion Rovers, Ayr United, Celtic, Clyde, Hamilton Academicals, Kilmarnock, Motherwell, Partick Thistle, Queen of the South, Glasgow Rangers, St. Mirren, Third Lanark, Airdrieonians, Dumbarton, Greenock Morton, and Queens Park; while in the East they are Aberdeen, Alloa, Arbroath, Cowdenbeath, Hibernian, Falkirk, Heart of Midlothian, St. Johnstone, Dundee, Dundee United, Dunfermline, East Fife, King's Park, Leith Athletic, Raith Rovers and Stenhousemuir.

How will war-time football work out? That is the question. And the answer lies in all sorts of considerations. Such as the extent to which there becomes a player-shortage. And, possibly, a spectator-shortage, caused by lack of ordinary League "grip" in the Regional competitions, for which, so it is announced, no trophies of victory are to be presented to the successful sides, though the probability is discussed of these teams opposing each other on "knock-out" or Cup-tie lines, to decide what you might term the "national" war-time championship. What happened during the World War, 1914-1918, is nothing much to go on in weighing up the new war-time prospects, because conditions—not least of all in soccer itself—have altered very much indeed.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Gene Mako, University of Southern California, No. 1 on 1934 intercollegiate tennis ranking list.

Maine Harriers Win With 18

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 28 (AP)—The University of Maine, with 18 points, won the Maine intercollegiate cross-country race championship yesterday.

Bowdoin was second with 48, Bates third and Colby fourth, registering 65 and 126 points respectively. Capt. Don Smith of the Maine harrier team and three of his colleagues were tied for first.

Providence Wins, 3-1

VALLEYFIELD, Que., Oct. 28 (AP)—Two goals by Johnny Chad, junior star last year with the Edmonton Roamers, sparked the Providence Reds to a 3-1 victory here last night over the New Haven Eagles in an exhibition contest between the two International-American Hockey League clubs.

The only New Haven goal was scored in the last minute of the third period by Herbie Cain. Art Giroux scored the other Providence goal.

Eagles Acquire Lillard

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Newark Bears pressed preparations for Sunday's American Pro Football Association contest with the Brooklyn Eagles, who last night acquired Joe Lillard, former Oregon backfield star.

The Bears are in second place, trailing the Wilmington Clippers, in the Southern Division. Paterson leads the Northern bracket, in which the Eagles are third.

Lillard was purchased from the Union City Rams, an American Association club.

N. Y. Rangers Have Young Swift Team

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28 (AP)—Another young, swift-passing team of New York Rangers is ready to give the National Hockey League a 1939-40 demonstration of the advantages of Manager Lester Patrick's farm and school ssytem.

Sale of Cecil Dillon to Detroit left the Rangers without a single member of the cast that won the Stanley Cup in 1932-33. The old guard has passed along since the introduction of Prof. Patrick's annual autumn hockey school here in 1934 and with the growth of his farm system.

Products of Patrick Plan

Kilby MacDonald and Alf Pike, the only additions to the team that forced Boston to the seven-game limit in the Stanley Cup playoffs last spring, are typical products of the Patrick plan. MacDonald, former Ottawa amateur, came up from the International-American League farm at Philadelphia to replace Dillon at right wing. Pike, a center who will be used as utility forward, started with Patrick's New York amateur Rovers in 1937 and jumped to Philadelphia for the Int-Am playoffs last season.

Thirteen seasoned campaigners, all young in years, round out the squad. The oldest is captain Art Coulter, only 30.

Patrick sold Dillon to Detroit and Bill Carse and George Allen to Chicago in the off season and let defenseman Larry Molyneaux go to the minors. He was confident he could find adequate replacements from the farms, and apparently he has.

MacDonald will work on a forward line with Lynn Patrick, elder son of the Ranger boss, and little Clint Smith. Patrick's aggressiveness and the superb playmaking of Smith should aid tremendously in the newcomer's development.

Lines Intact

The other two forward lines of last season will be left intact. Neil Colville will play center between his brother Mac and Alex Shibicky in their fourth season as a big-league unit. The second-string line of Phil Watson, Dutch Hiller and Bryan Hextall has been receiving more instruction than any other. Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher have utilized the speed of Watson and Hiller to introduce new plays and the sharpshooting of Hextall for the payoff.

Davey Kerr, steady as ever, will be back in goal behind four hard-hitting defensemen who give the Rangers just about the best rearguard in hockey with the exception of Boston's. Coulter will be paired with Muzz Patrick, the manager's younger and more fiery son. Babe Pratt and Ott Heller, leading proponents of Patrick's ideas about rushing from the defense, form the other combination.

If this lineup fails to supply the immediate answer to the Rangers' hopes, there are plenty of replacements on the farms.

Mickey Witek Most Valuable International

ST LOUIS (AP)—Mickey Witek, who hitchhiked to a training camp in 1934, was named by the Sporting News recently as the most valuable player in the International League for 1939.

Witek, 24-year-old shortstop for the Newark Bears, was picked first by 21 of 23 baseball writers participating in the poll.

He gained 119 points to top Estel Crabtree, Rochester outfielder, by 20 points and John Dickshot of the Jersey City club, who was third with 93 points.

Witek and Lou Boudreau, who moved from Buffalo to finish the season with Cleveland, were the only shortstops in the field of 36 players nominated.

Ranking of the next seven best were as follows: John Gee, Syracuse, pitcher, 71; Ollie Carnegie, Buffalo, outfielder, 55; Murray Howell, Baltimore, outfielder, 43; Glen Stewart, Jersey City, utility, 41; Boudreau, 37; Si Johnson, Rochester, pitcher, 31; Harry Davis, Rochester, first baseman, 27.

Carnegie, who placed fifth, was named the most valuable player in the loop last season.

Witek originally played second base before being shifted to short by the Bears and is expected to return to the keystone sack when he gets a trial with the New York Giants next spring.

Breaking into organized ball with the Bassett, Vt., club of the bi-state league after thumbing his way to Beckley, W. Va., training camp, Witek movde up to Norfolk in 1936 and Newark in 1938.

With the exception of the 1938 season when he slipped to .296 he has hit well over .300. He ranked seventh among the batters of the International the past season, with a percentage of .330.

No Night Play Yet

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—Reports that the Pittsburgh Pirates were planning to play baseball next year brought a denial today from President Bill Benswanger. He said the club was no closer to nocturnal engagements than it had been for a long time.

Cross-Country

At Kingston, R. I.: R. I. State 15, Northeastern 51.
R. I. State freshmen 27, Northeastern freshmen 28.

John Naymick, pitcher for Cedar Rapids, wears a size 15 shoe.

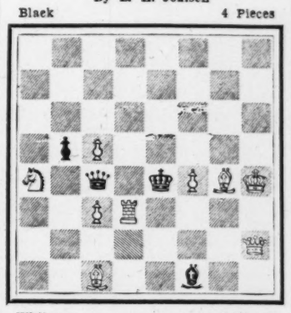
Bill Dickey's first games with the Yanks were in 1928.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 28, 1939
Problem No. 2187
By L. H. Jokisch

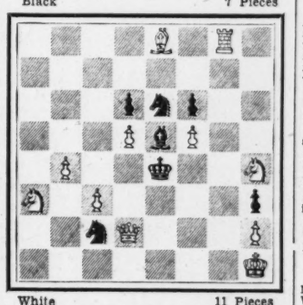
Black 4 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(Des Moines, Saturday Review, 1892)

Problem No. 2188
By L. H. Jokisch

Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(Des Moines Saturday Review, 1892. Note the thematic pin-mates.)

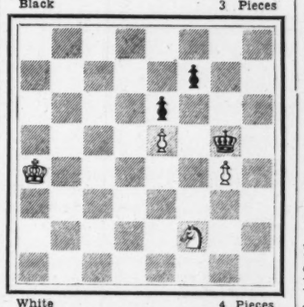
Solutions to Problems

No. 2186. Q-B3
No. 2187. 1. R-B threatens
2. R-B mate
1. ——— P-Q7
2. B-Kt5 BxB
1. R-Bch
2. ——— QxB
3. Kt-K8ch
1. ——— Q-Kt2
2. B-B6 BxB
1. R-Bch
2. ——— QxB
3. Kt-K8ch
1. ——— Q-B
2. B-B7 etc.
1. ——— Q-R4
2. B-Kt5 QxB
3. Kt-K8ch

End-Game No. 482. White wins: 1 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt3; 2 P-R5ch, KxP; 3 Q-B7ch, P-Kt3; 4 Q-B3ch, K-Kt4; 5 Q-B5ch, K-R4; 6 Q-R4 mate.

End Game No. 483

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Rubinstein-Nimzowitsch, Carlsbad, 1911. Those who feel this is too easy are informed that White was only able to draw in actual play. But the win is forced!)

Notes

Edward Lasker, for many years a well-known master, recently visited the Boston City Club, where he played an exhibition game with Weaver Adams, former New England, Massachusetts, and Boston champion. It was stipulated that Adams's favorite Bishops Opening be adopted. After a hectic game in which Adams seemed to have the upper hand, there were time pressure blunders which turned the tables completely and Lasker was able to win.

Capablanca had the best score of all first-board players in the finals at Buenos Aires. His score of six wins and five draws and no losses gave him an average of 77%, barely ahead of Alekhine's 75%. Alekhine played one game less.

A mammoth match between teams representing Wisconsin and Illinois was played Aug. 27 in Milwaukee. Illinois won by a score of 24-15.

O. W. Manney of Tucson is the 1939 Texas champion. He allowed only one draw, to J. P. Bell, of Fort Worth, in the tournament played in Houston over Labor Day.

Another Labor Day championship was played in Utah, where R. Durham, of Salt Lake City, won seven straight, with no losses.

Canada's team, in the Buenos Aires team tournament, just missed qualifying for the championship finals, but in the Argentine Cup play, thanks to the excellent play of Abraham Yanofsky, 15-year-old, it finished second.

The game below shows how the young Canadian smashed his Peruvian opponent.

French Defense

Yanofsky White	Dulanto Black	Yanofsky White	Dulanto Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 BxPch	K-B1(a)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-R5	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 RxB	Q-B2
4 B-Kt5	PxP	18 B-K4	B-K2
5 KtxP	QKt-Q2	19 BxB	QxB
6 KKt-B3	B-K2	20 Q-R8ch	K-K3
7 KtxKtch	KtxKt	21 QxP	R-KKt
8 B-Q3	P-B4	22 RxPch	KxR
9 PxP	Q-R4ch	23 R-Kch	K-Q3
10 P-B3	QxBP	24 Q-B6ch	K-B4
11 Castles	Castles	25 R-K5ch	K-B5
12 R-K	R-Q	26 P-Kt3ch	K-Q6
13 Kt-K5	P-QKt3	27 Q-Q6ch	K-B7
14 BxKt	BxB	28 R-K2ch	Resigns
(a) If 15 ...	KxB;	16 Q-R5ch,	K-Kt;
17 QxPch,	K-R2;	18 R-Kt1	

Vera Menchik, now Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, maintained her position as premier woman player by winning the championship event at Buenos Aires two points ahead of Miss Sonja Graf, formerly of Germany.

In the game below, the champion adopted one of the lesser known openings. Her German opponent was thus led into unfamiliar ground, and found herself unable to castle. This proved just enough of a handicap, and Mrs. Stevenson lost no time in forcing things her way.

Queen's Pawn Game

Menchik White	Rinder Black	Menchik White	Rinder Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Q2	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 PxKt	PxKt
3 B-B4	P-B4	17 PxKP	R-B
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	18 PxP	PxP
5 B-K2	P-QKt3	19 R-Q	P-QKt4
6 P-B4	PxP	20 Q-KKt4	Q-KB2
7 PxP	P-Q4(a)	21 Kt-B3	B-B4
8 Castles	PxP	22 Kt-K4	R-B
9 BxP	Kt-QR4(b)	23 B-Kt5ch	K-K
10 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	24 RxKt	BxPch
11 BxBch	QxB	25 K-R	B-B4
12 Kt-K5	Q-Kt2	26 KR-Q	Q-Kt3
13 Q-R4ch	K-Q	27 KtxB	RxKt
14 P-QKt4	Kt-Q4	28 R-Q8ch	Resigns

(a) This does not fit in with 5 . . . P-QKt3 very well, but Black wishes to isolate White's QP. Probably 5 . . . B-Kt5ch is better first.
(b) Now Black will not be able to castle. 9 . . . B-Kt2 or Q2 is in order.

Bruins in Hub Monday Morning

The Boston Bruins hockey squad will arrive in Boston Monday morning, their training season ended, and their National League schedule about to begin. The Bruins will play a Monday night game at the Boston Garden, and a Tuesday night game at the Boston Arena against Eddie Shore and his Springfield Indians. They then leave for Toronto for their season's league debut against the Toronto Leafs next Saturday.

Manager Art Ross is bringing back to Boston a team that has conditioned exceptionally well at Hershey, and President Weston Adams, who has returned from the Hershey camp, is satisfied that the Boston fans will be impressed with the team when they see Bruins in action against Springfield next week.

The team representing the world champions is practically entirely veteran. It has only two newcomers to the regular lineup. These are Art Jackson, center for the New York Americans a year ago, and Jack Shewchuk, Bruins spare a year ago who was optioned to Providence.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Cavalcade, 1939

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

One of the most striking effects in the stage version of Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" is the rhythmical tramp of a seemingly unending body of khaki-clad infantry. This living line followed a winding road built upwards to the back of the stage, where, from a dim twilight, it disappeared into darkness. The touch of allegory, the swing of the ascending figures, the insistent rhythm of the uniform step, all made this scene extremely effective to the ordinary spectator.

But for some others in the audience it meant more than "good theater." That "tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp" of army boots brought back to them the long white poplar-fringed roads of France, the straggling village street—so strangely like the paintings of Utrillo—the aged chime of a church clock, the whiffs of dusty foreign air, the glimpse of an old chateau seen through rusty iron gates, the opulent odor of a farmyard with its noisy ducks and geese and incredibly dirty pond. Or it might be the grave face of black-cassocked Monsieur le Curé with his umbrella, pausing to discuss the latest news with Monsieur le Boulanger, or Madame les Postes. Then once more long stretches of open country and the silvery sky of northern France.

All these and a myriad other memories flashed back at the rhythm of that measured tramp to anyone who had foot-slogged it in the old army. The grimmer things are best left unrecalled.

♪ ♪ ♪

To be, so to speak, "inside" or part of this rhythm was an intensely interesting experience for the musician who found himself in uniform. Every ensemble or orchestral player knows how his sense of rhythm is invigorated when playing with others—pianists and fiddlers are often, as we all know, much better concerto players than recitalists. In the same way the solitary marcher can never experience the extraordinary exhilaration felt by those who make the music of the road in company.

One grew to listen with fascinated attention. Soon the ear began to catch contrasts and nuances at first overlooked — usage has given another meaning to "overheard." Both the quality and quantity of the sound, and even to a certain degree its pitch, depended on whether the road was open or banked by walls or trees —a phenomenon familiar to every motorist. These differences were most apparent at night, when echoes came to life, and even half a moon and starlight seemed to transfigure the sound together with the landscape and sleeping villages. The wind often played freakish variations, and the time-lag of the rhythm of the column would rise and fall in waves of sound. Wet roads, again, brought new surprises.

The unit of the march is really a compound, a diphthong, so to speak, of the sounds produced by heel and sole. Multiplied by hundreds—and with even a Guards' regiment the step is never perfectly simultaneous—the effect is rather like that of a chord slightly arpeggioed. It is this slight spread which gives the step its characteristic sound, one might almost say, its "melody."

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But no analysis can explain the mystery of rhythm, of which the bare march itself is one of the most elemental manifestations. The marchers, immersed in and borne by living rhythm, soon begin to hear tunes, with or without words, springing up spontaneously — coming from nowhere. The musician will recall Von Bülow's "In the beginning was rhythm." It was not so much that the Tommies of the last war chose their songs as that their songs chose them. "Tipperary"; "Pack up your troubles"; "Good-Bye"; "There's a long, long trail a-winding"; "The bells are ringing for me and my girl"; "A Bicycle built for two," and the other classics all have melodies, crude as they may be, impelled by rhythm. "Mademoiselle from Armentières, parlez-vous," was a soldiers' song, made by soldiers, for soldiers. It was not a drawing-room song. The ingenuity of its verbal rhythm was remarkable, and up to Armistice Day, additions of its "umpteen" verses were always forthcoming. All these army songs were sung to saturation point, but no amount of repetition could stale their rhythmical attraction to their singers.

A few days ago in a country lane, somewhere in England, one suddenly heard the old familiar sound, the old swing and rhythm. In the bright autumn sunshine the cheerful faces looked younger than those one remembered, but the music of the road was the same—and they were singing the same old songs.

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

At the Carnegie International Exhibition

"The Family," by Maurice Asselin (France).

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh

The European sections of the Carnegie Institute's international exhibition suggest two general conditions, a state of unrest that sends some artists wandering over the face of the earth in search of the freedom without which their work cannot survive, and a conscious or unconscious marking of time on the part of the stay-at-homes.

Because neither in exile nor at home at the present time is there congenial creative atmosphere, this year's International lacks altogether the fire and stimulation of many of its predecessors.

One might even hazard the selection of two outstanding canvases, "Old King," by Georges Rouault (French), and "Girls Playing Cards," by Karl Hofer (German).

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Although utterly opposite in pigmentation and compositional attack, these two paintings have simplicity in common. With his flashing stained-glass colors Rouault builds up a rich design, yet one that is basically emotional, and consequently at an opposite pole from such cold bits of surrealistic concoction as "Electrification of the Country," by Pierre Roy, also a Frenchman, and "Trial and Error," by Meredith Frampton, English.

Thus is one faced with the contemporary art duel between cold, mechanistic intellectualism and emotional fire. But only in a few instances does either dominate, for a majority of the European canvases leaves one with no definite impression.

Except for the Rouault, the French section seems strangely inept, a rehash of past accomplishment. Even Matisse harks back to the Fauves; while Raoul Dufy presents much-ado-about-nothing in "Nogent-Sur-Marne," a canvas far too large for its slight content.

Reactions to social and political upheavals crop out in canvases by two Frenchmen, "Spain—1938," by Henry de Waroquier, a traditional bit of allegory bereft of originality, and "Prometheus," by Edouard Goerg, a nightmare in paint, shaped like a gas mask by scenes that might be illustrations for Dante's "Inferno."

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Presenting as it occasionally does a show-within-the-show, the Carnegie International this year offers a one-man display of work by André Derain, a contemporary French painter whose art has not only influenced deeply that of his own countrymen, but has reached across the Atlantic to color the palette, if not the viewpoint, of many an American.

It is, therefore, with pleasant expectation that one looks for the work of a Titan — a shining exception to this year's mediocrity rule in the International. But again there is disappointment. The Derain room contains pictures striking in proportions, and presenting a modern's rehash of older classical subject matter, but it fails to present the artist as a master rather than an influence.

Bad taste, often justly attributed to the American brush, is by no means confined to this side of the Atlantic, several amazing contributions in the International having come from European sources. Thus Waroquier's "Spain." Madeleine Beau-Charrier's "The Arrival of the Wise Men" (French) and "St. Christopher" by Otto Dix (German).

♪ ♪ ♪

The Italian section is this year lacking in the grand manner that produced some of its most effective figure compositions in other years. Spain is represented only by the work of a few refugees scattered here and there over the world and scrambled into a section devoted to "International Painters." An innovation this year, the section suggests the curb on freedom of thought and expression that has made an exile of art. The list of painters in this category, however, proves interesting, as it embraces well-known names from Russia (Kandinsky, Pierre Ino, Leonid, Eugene Berman), Germany (Max Ernst, Max Beckmann, Paul Klee), Spain (Grau-Sala, Picasso, Junyer, Andreu, Miro, Souto, Hermengildo Anglada Camarasa, Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes) Czechoslovakia (Kokoschka), as well as artists from Poland, Italy and even Holland and Great Britain. Yet even in this section one may search in vain for work of great significance.

Only minor prize awards went to Europeans, a fact that strikes one as strange in the presence of Rouault's "Old King." (Hofer won first prize last year and is consequently ineligible.) Chosen for honor was Marc Chagall's "The Betrothed," listed with the French. Accorded third prize of $500, this canvas impresses one as a Slavic rehash of an Odilon Redon theme.

Mariano Andreu (Spanish) winner of first honorable mention and $400, for "The Duel with One's Self," follows the clever brittle artificiality of the surrealists in a canvas that is a bizarre modern travesty of an eighteenth-century style.

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To France also went the Allegheny County Garden Club prize of $300 for "Flowers on a Red Table," by Maurice Brianchon.

Although, as a section, the French is disappointing, it does offer provocative canvases. One such is Gregory Gluckmann's "Composition," a well drawn, sensitively if monotonously painted study of a woman in four positions. Harking back to Carrière for palette and viewpoint, the canvas leads one to wonder whether there may be developing in France a throwback to gentle romanticism after the onslaught of the Fauves and those who came after.

Certainly by and large this year's International leaves one cold, with a sense of frustration, and the feeling that, for the time, at least, art is at a stand-still.

(This is the second of two articles)

Philadelphians in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

First of the out-of-town orchestras to visit New York this autumn, the Philadelphia Orchestra began its Carnegie Hall series on the evening of Oct. 17. The program was entirely Russian and Eugene Ormandy conducted. The introduction to the second scene of Act IV of Moussorgsky's opera "Khovantchina" and Scriabin's "Divine Poem" made the earlier half of the concert. The latter half was given over to the orchestral suite derived from the music written by Prokofieff for the film "Lieutenant Kijé" and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite.

Of this assortment the second and third numbers were obviously the most interesting. Scriabin's "poems" are not brought forward in our concert rooms as often as they were once, nor are they now regarded by listeners with amazement and awe. Rehearing "The Divine Poem" after a long interval, one was impressed more by its aspiration than by its achievement. Much of it sounds inflated, even bombastic, and the indebtedness to Liszt, and by no means to the best Liszt, is increasingly manifest. Still, one can listen to it with a measure of enjoyment, especially when it is well performed, as was the case at this concert.

Prokofieff's entertaining suite about the life and adventures of an imaginary officer was also performed capitally. The version used, too, was new to this city, for Mr. Ormandy elected to have the "Romance" and the "Troika" done as solos for baritone instead of allotted to orchestral instruments, as in the alternative version. The officiating baritone, Abrasha Robofsky, who has had minor roles here in a good many operatic representations, gave an altogether acceptable account of the solos.

Carnegie Hall was occupied on the evening of Oct. 19 and the afternoon of Oct. 22 by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. For the former occasion the conductor, John Barbirolli, had selected Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Ravel's first and second "Daphnis et Chloé" suites, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Feeling that the first "Daphnis et Chloé" suite is too short to stand alone and that the second has been played continually, rather to the disadvantage of the first, Mr. Barbirolli hit on the happy idea of connecting the two by means of nine measures extracted from the dance score and thus giving Ravel's brilliant music a still better chance in concert. And the experiment proved to be highly successful. Incidentally, this arrangement had never been performed in public before.

The matinée of the 22d Mr. Barbirolli devoted entirely to Wagner, the choice falling on the Overture to "Tannhäuser," the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," four excerpts from "Die Meistersinger" (Introduction to act III, "Dance of the Apprentices," "Entrance of the Masters," "Homage to Sachs"), and from "Götterdämmerung" the sunrise music and the "Rhine Journey," the funeral music, and most of the finale. The "Meistersinger" and "Götterdämmerung" excerpts were presented in what are just now denominated "syntheses," though once upon a time they would have been called without apology pot-pourris!

In part the orchestral execution took little account of the acoustical brilliance of the hall, and some of the tempi were perilously slow, as in the introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger"; but one element of the concert was memorable in its excellence—the singing of Helen Traubel in the "Götterdämmerung" finale. Miss Traubel, majestic of voice and of presence, delivered Brünnhilde's mighty monologue with a richness and splendor of tone and a nobility of style seldom to be met with. The single phrase "Ruhe, ruhe, du Gott!" would suffice to stamp her as an exceptional artist.

National Theaters and the War

By Harold Hobson

London

Several of the national theaters of Europe have quickly adapted their plans to the special conditions imposed by the war. In England the National Theater authorities, who recently purchased a site in South Kensington, London, for the erection of a playhouse, have decided to instruct their architects, Sir Edwyn Lutyens, designer of the Cenotaph, and Mr. Cecil Masey, to proceed with their work so that building may be started as soon as the war is over. To help toward hastening this event, they have offered the actual site, which is at present clear of obstruction, to the Government for whatever purpose may best serve the national interests.

In Paris the National Theater has closed down, except for one public Saturday matinée each week, but in Belgrade production of 28 plays for the winter season has been announced, including a presentation of "Othello."

Neither in Great Britain nor in France is there any satisfaction at the moment concerning the state of theatrical activity. Large numbers of actors and actresses are out of work, and in London closed theaters, which therefore have no revenue, are said to be spending £20,000 a week on overhead charges. In Paris a determined effort is being made to use the radio to mitigate the effects of theatrical unemployment. Part of the National Theater company is radiocasting from Radio P. T. T., and the Ministry of Fine Arts is arranging for musicians thrown out of work by the closing of the Opéra and the Opéra-Comique to go on the air two or three times a week.

No similar effort is being made in Britain. The British Broadcasting Corporation, which enjoys a monopoly, has halved its programs, and fills up a considerable portion of what is left with gramophone records. Another substantial slice of radiocasting time is absorbed by the frequent news bulletins. The rest of the programs is mainly composed of the efforts of pre-war broadcasting personalities. British stage players, through their organization, British Actors' Equity, are vigorously demanding that they be given an opportunity to show what they can do on the air.

In both capitals the theatrical authorities are striving to get permission to reopen their compulsorily closed playhouses. In France negotiations with the Government are being carried on by the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs, under the presidency of M. Charles Mére. In London the managers ask that half the theaters shall remain open in alternate months until 11 p. m. Already cinemas in the provinces and outside a radius of about a mile and a half from Piccadilly Circus are permitted to stay open until 10 o'clock. Cinemas within this radius, however, have to close at 6 o'clock.

Various charitable organizations are helping French players whom radiocasting has not been able to assist. The Société is opening a co-operative food depot, and has established an employment bureau. The Union des Artistes, presided over by Robert Trébor, has started Le Déjeuner des Artistes, which gives needy actors a meal at the price of one franc.

'Kindred'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Paul Vincent Carroll's new play "Kindred," lately produced at the Abbey, marks a tremendous step forward in the development of Irish drama.

In "Kindred" Mr. Carroll castigates politics and politicians and the world's apparent departure from Christian ideals and surrender to materialism. He puts forward the theory that the world should be ruled by the artist. This theory he symbolizes in a wandering Irish fiddler who has inherited all the old tunes of ancient Ireland and refuses to give them to the world because the world is unworthy of them.

The Prologue, consisting of two scenes, is laid in an artist's shanty in a small Irish town. Here, Dermot O'Regan, his art not recognized, concludes that he is a failure and refuses to marry Mary Griffin, whom he loves and who loves him. Twenty-five years later his natural son wanders into town from the hills where he had spent his life. Mary Griffin has married a wealthy publican and their son is betrothed to the daughter of a local politician. This young man is a candidate for Parliament. The wandering fiddler comes to the house and awakens in Mary her old love for his father.

Antagonism develops between him and her son. Mary tries to make the artist see that it is not impossible for a pure-motived man to use the ways of the world for the uplift of the world. Mary's son is elected, but a revulsion seizes him when he reviews the methods employed to bring about his election. The artist in him is awakened. He resolves to quit politics. Eventually he decides to continue in Parliament, but his motives are now different.

The symbolism is well defined and the characters are all well drawn and natural, except perhaps the original artist, who is over-temperamental. In one brief scene, there is an inclination to be literary, and the effort seems forced.

The violent manner in which he played the artist detracted considerably from the performance of William O'Gorman. Eileen Crowe, as Mary Griffin, had a part that called for acting of a high order and she rose admirably to the demands made on her.

American Artists to Fore

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

While it still remains to be seen what conspicuous role foreign art will play in the events of the new season, there can be little doubt at present that American artists have already begun to take a prominent part. Exhibitions of the work of individual painters in oils and water colors have sprung up all about town during the last few weeks, and of these, several shows have attracted particular attention With the exception of the English painter and etcher Gerald L. Brockhurst, whose new portraits in oils were at Knoedler's for a brief 10 days, the leading performers have in most cases been Americans.

Brockhurst has begun to convince us—as he has already convinced for some time his countrymen—that as a portrait painter he has the makings of a success fully equal with that which he has already achieved as a print maker. Much of the clarity and the fine feeling for form and contour which characterize his etchings of figures such as "Young Womanhood," for example, and his "Henry Rushbury," are carried over into his oil paintings, giving them technical distinction and individuality. In the Knoedler show the point of greatest popular interest was the portrait which Brockhurst recently painted of the Duchess of Windsor, a remarkable portrait of this famous woman, painted with great simplicity and precision.

It was evident to many, however, that the portraits were of two distinct categories: those which, using his friends and professional models for subjects, he inclined to romanticize, and those which, for purposes of a more objective portrayal, he painted in the direct realistic manner of the Duchess of Windsor and other recent portraits. As a result, one was impressed with the technical skill and accuracy of the likenesses obtained in both types, and at the same time one was aware of a compromise necessitated by the requirements of conventional portrait painting.

Among the American artists it fell to the lot of George Biddle to present one of the most comprehensive one-man displays of the year. Biddle, whose career has been eventful, published his biography, "An American Artist's Story," just before the show opened at the Associated Artists Gallery—the same place where Thomas Benton held his one-man exhibition last year.

Biddle's aims as a painter, as he himself expressed them, are now more toward the "dramatic quality achieved by simple statement" of his subject than toward the preoccupations with technique which are implicit in the character of much of his early work. From satires such as the café scenes "At Ticino's" and "Zum Brauhaus" he has turned to portraits, figure subjects and murals which are more objective and a good deal simpler in style than formerly. At the same time characteristics by which many have known and judged his painting were emphasized in the display in the sharp, linear quality and rhythm of his drawing, and his curiously resonant, generally somber, and mottled coloration.

Several paintings tended to make this display noteworthy: one of the most fluent and lyrical in color was "The Harvest," a large landscape of a primitive country with figures of peasants, which Biddle painted several years ago. Likewise interesting for their harmonious form and color were "Self-Portrait in Ski Clothes" and "Helene," and "Helene With Mask" (the artist's wife, the sculptor Helene Sardeau) among the newer subjects.

Publication of a book on Louis M. Eilshemius, "And He Sat Among the Ashes," by William Schack coinciding with the appearance of three separate shows of the artist's work, gave an added interest to the legend of this extraordinary painter. Eilshemius, now incapacitated, hasn't painted a picture for ten years, yet the museums have been buying his work, and not a few collectors also. The largest of the groups, at the Valentine Gallery, shows 30 of his paintings most of them landscapes. Another show of smaller landscapes and figure subjects is at the Kleemann Gallery, and a third, devoted chiefly to his drawings, is being held at the Boyer Gallery—all on Fifty-seventh Street. All of them make clear the personal lyrical quality of his painting—a quality accented by a charming naïveté.

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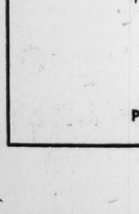

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162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

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DWIGHT SHEPLER

Oct. 31, through Nov. 11

DOLL & RICHARDS

138 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

The Curtis Institute of Music

Founded in 1924 by Mary Louise Curtis Bok

RANDALL THOMPSON, Director

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT 8:15

MONDAY 8:15—OPENING MONDAY CONCERT

TUESDAY 3:00—OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT

Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

FRIDAY, NOV. 3 at 2:30 — SATURDAY, NOV. 4 at 8:15

RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, AT 8:30

N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony ORCHESTRA

JOHN BARBIROLLI—Conductor

Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. (No Tax)

SUN., NOV. 12, AT 3:30

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ONLY BOSTON RECITAL THIS YEAR

Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall

Aaron Richmond presents

TOM'W at 3:30 Tickets at SYMPHONY HALL

Popular (Schubert, Wolf, Schumann, Brahms)

LEHMANN

Leading Soprano, Met. Opera

TUES. EVE at 8:30

JORDAN HALL

Tickets $1.10 up NOW

Eminent Polish Pianist

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Thu.-Fri. Eves. & SAT. MAT.

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Eves. 8:30 | Mat. Today

Seats Now—Down-Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre

GOOD SEATS AT ALL PRICES

RAYMOND MASSEY in

ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

Eves. 85c-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75. tax inc.

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"Hollywood Cavalcade" in Technicolor

PLYMOUTH 2 Wks Only Tonight 8:30 Mat. Today

LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED

"OUTWARD BOUND"

HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY

2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play

Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

2—Smash Triumphs—2

MICKEY ROONEY • JUDY GARLAND

in "BABES IN ARMS"

Plus: "Those High Grey Walls"

With WALTER CONNOLLY

GILBERT MILLER presents

HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE in

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib

MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

"As gay, giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years."—John Mason Brown, Post

THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER

A New Comedy

MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of B'way

Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

in SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S Comedy

SKYLARK

with DONALD COOK — GLEN ANDERS

Morosco Thea., W. 45 St. CI.6-6230. Evs. 8:40

Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40

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'The Challenge' Robert Douglas Lois Trenker

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★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★

Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre

Hollywood Cavalcade

with

DON AMECHE ALICE FAYE

Mon. thru Wed. Oct. 30-Nov. 1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 1,062,520
1939 volume to date 222,895,228
1938 volume to date 238,762,363

Stock Prices Off Fractions To 2 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The stock market reversed a mild attempt to rally today and active issues fell behind fractions to around 2 points.

At a moderately fast opening some of the steels, motors, and specialties moved up fractionally, but near the final hour most had yielded their gains and dropped into the red.

The brief stimulus given by lifting of the arms embargo failed to hold. While many in Wall Street thought the repeal would pass the House it was conceded the fight in that body would be closer than in the upper chamber.

Trading was slow, with the majority of professionals refusing to choose sides over the week-end. Consequently offerings found few on hand to take them.

Losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, International Nickel, Montgomery Ward, Caterpillar, Westinghouse Electric, New York Central, Goodyear and U. S. Rubber.

Curtiss Wright touched a new high for the year and managed to retain a part of its advance.

Corporate Bonds in Demand

A sizable group of corporate and foreign loans was given a play by buyers in the bond market today, but there was no great rush to force the trading pace.

South American issues seemed to catch traders' fancy in the light of Washington plans to still further widen trade ties with those countries. Prospects the war abroad would allow the U. S. to displace other nations as supplier of many industrial needs was also a bullish factor, brokers said.

Boosted an outside of 5 points as the short session hit the final stretch were such issues as Panama 5s of '63, Brazil Central Railway 6s, Sao Paulo stamped 7s, Paulista Railway 7s, Colombia October 6s and Brazil 6½s.

Fractional gainers in the corporate division included Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Goodrich 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s. Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s of '60 moved the other way.

U. S. government loans were neglected.

Makers of Poultry Wire Would Hold Up U. S.-Belgium Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five representatives of eastern manufacturers of poultry wire appealed to Representative D. Lane Powers (R) of New Jersey to intercede with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in an effort to postpone action on a proposed new trade agreement with Belgium.

The representatives asked Mr. Powers to personally present to Mr. Hull a memorandum and briefs in support of postponement until the international situation has become more settled.

They informed Mr. Powers they had presented evidence to the committee for reciprocity information and contended that provisions regarding poultry netting or wire in the proposed agreement would ruin their industry. They also asked that the committee postpone formulation of their trade agreements with other nations because of unsettled business conditions due to the war.

Mr. Powers took under consideration arguments presented to him by W. K. Paff representative of John A. Roeblings Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.; John G. Lerch, of New York, counsel for the Wire Netting Industry; Ralph W. Bacon of New York, Secretary of the Industrial Wire Cloth Institute; George F. Wright, President and General Manager, G. F. Wright Steel and Wire Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. Henry Miller, President of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Georgetown, Conn.

The group contended the European war would almost halt commerce between this country and Belgium; "on the experience of the last war, if this war were but a short one, economic conditions have been so altered that a long period of readjustment would have to ensue before economic factors readjusted themselves to a normal basis" and "nothing can be gained by a revision of the Belgian treaty before commerce is resumed on a normal basis and before economic factors are to adjusted as to render plausible a readjustment of rates."

Business Personals

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. announce that Louis J. Robertson, who has been prominently identified with the tanning industry for many years as president of Robertson Leather Co. and Bayer-Robertson Corp., has joined them as Manager of their Hides Futures Department. During the NRA days, Mr. Robertson was chairman of the Tanners Council.

Paul B. West, of New York, has been re-elected President of the Association of National Advertisers, Inc. Other offices elected were O. A. Bucking of, Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc., Chairman of the Board; D. P. Smelzer of Proctor and Gamble Co., Leo Nejelski, of the Pepsodent Company, and H. W. Roden, of Harold H. Clapp, Inc., Vice Chairmen; and G. S. McMillan, of New York, Secretary-Treasurer.

E. L. Sabelson, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation, has been elected a director to succeed Ernst Mahler, resigned.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
55½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21	21	21	Oct 27
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 27
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	61	60	60½	+ ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	15	14¾	15	Oct 27
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	18¾	18½	18¾	Oct 27
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	25½	25	25	— ½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	182	180¼	180¼	—1¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	14	14	14	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67	67	67	Oct 27
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	8	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	Oct 26
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 26
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	Oct 27
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
39	16¾	Am Airlines	19	39½	38	39½	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	6	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	111	110½	110¾	+ ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Oct 25
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	15	38¼	37⅝	37¾	— ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	9	60	60	60	+ ½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	14	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	122	122	Oct 26
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	8	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13¾	13½	13½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3	3	3	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	23⅜	22	23⅛	Oct 27
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	10	27	25⅝	27	Oct 27
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 27
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	22	51¾	51¼	51¾	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Oct 27
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23	22⅛	23	Oct 27
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	20	7½	7	7	Oct 27
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomotive pf	1	70½	70½	70½	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	38	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Oct 27
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	14	28¼	27⅛	28	Oct 27
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	10	51½	51¼	51¼	—1¼
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	11	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	31	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	7	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	Oct 27
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	3	55⅜	54½	54½	— ½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	+ ⅜
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 25
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	9	38	37½	37½	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1⅝g)	19	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	4	17	17	17	Oct 27
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	24½	24½	24½	Oct 27
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	Oct 27
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	167½	167¼	167⅜	— ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	82	82	82	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142½	142½	142½	Oct 27
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 27
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	29	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	+ ¾
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	13	12⅝	13	Oct 27
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	54	53½	53½	— ½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	23	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	45	44¼	44¼	Oct 26
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¼	32	32	Oct 27
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 26
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	31	6½	6⅜	6½	Oct 27
60	33⅜	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	49	49	Oct 27
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Ccrk (1)	8	39⅞	39½	39¾	Oct 27
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	11	11	11	Oct 27
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	10	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	78¾	78½	78½	Oct 26
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	Oct 27
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	7	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅜
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	4	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	Oct 27
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	18¾	Oct 26
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18½	17¼	17½	Oct 26
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	6	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	Oct 27
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Oct 27
8½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 27
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
87⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	64	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛

B

21¾	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	13	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	10	10	10	— ½
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	25⅛	24	24	—1⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119½	119½	119½	+1⅝
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	50	33⅜	32	32½	— ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	Oct 27
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Oct 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	42	91⅞	90⅜	90¾	— ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	5	17¾	17½	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115¼	114½	114¾	— ½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 27
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	13	30¼	29¼	29½	— ⅝
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	7	26¼	25½	25½	Oct 27
22½	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	7	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	9	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	8	27⅜	27	27	— ½
47⅜	11½	Boston & Maine	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	3	34¼	33¾	33¾	—1
17¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Oct 26
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	13	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	52½	52	52	Oct 27
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 27
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42	41½	42	Oct 27
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	5	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	25½	25¼	25¼	—1¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 27
18¾	11	Bur Ad M (.40e)	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 27
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 26
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	11	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	Oct 27
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅝
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 27
64½	33½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	81	81	81	Oct 27
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅜
107⅛	100½	Caterpill T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 26
29¼	13⅜	Celanese Corp	18	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ½
19⅛	7⅜	Celotex Corp	6	11	10⅞	11	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	25⅝	25½	25½	Oct 27
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	Oct 26
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	Oct 27
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	7	9¼	9	9	Oct 27
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 27
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	40	40	40	+ ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	27	27	27	— ⅛
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 27
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	43	42⅞	43	
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90¼	90	90	Oct 27
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	3	29	28¼	28¼	— ½
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 27
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	18	17¾	17¾	Oct 27
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	Oct 27
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 27
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 27
13⅛	5	Childs Co	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	22	91½	90⅛	90½	—1
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12⅜	12	12⅜	Oct 26
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 27
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1¼
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	37	37	37	+ ¾
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	6	49¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	12	35	35	35	+ ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	120	120	120	— ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	14	14	14	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 26
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	12	36	36	36	— ½
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	6	21¼	21	21	— ¾
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	22	21½	21½	Oct 27
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	17	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	7	20	20	20	Oct 26
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	96	95½	95½	Oct 26
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅜
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Oct 27
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	19	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	23	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	70	69¾	70	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	25	31	31	31	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 27
30⅜	18	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
31⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	43	30½	29¼	30	— ½
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	7	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	9	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 27
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	2⅝	3⅝	2⅝	Oct 25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Oct 24
16½	9⅛	Contain Cp (⅛g)	14	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
22⅛	11⅛	Cont Bak A	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 27
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	10	45½	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅜
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	115	115	115	Oct 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7	7¾	8	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	15	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	30	30	30	
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	64	63	63	— ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	166⅞	166	166	Oct 26
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Commerce and Finance

Sharp Increase in Profits Shown by U. S. Corporations

Business and Industry

Retail Trade Above '38 By 8 to 12 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's retail trade in the past week showed an estimated gain of 8 to 12 per cent over the corresponding period last year, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review said.

"A pronounced trading-up tendency was noted in many cities," the review stated. "This was apparent particularly in women's wear, mainly in furs and coats, although higher-priced lines also appeared to be receiving greater emphasis in purchases of jewelry, home furnishings, and automobiles.

"Advertised promotions continued to secure outstanding results, indicating a strong price consciousness on the part of consumers. Determined resistance to advances was frequently encountered, although merchants reported no particular reaction to the higher hosiery prices put into effect recently.

"New England showing the smallest advance in the country," asserted the review, "was less than 3 per cent ahead. In contrast Northwest trade was up 10 to 16 per cent and Middle West 9 to 20 per cent. Stores in the two sections frequently reported their best week so far this year.

"On th ePacific Coast the gain dropped back to 3 to 8 per cent as comparisons were made with the post-strike period last year. Other regions had increases as follows: East 4 to 12 per cent, South 6 to 15 per cent, and Southwest 8 to 15 per cent.

"Wholesale buying was confined chiefly to the replacement of depleted stocks. In regard to future needs, buyers apparently preferred to play a waiting game for the time being, taking their cue from the European belligerents."

South Working Out Plan for Revision Of Freight Rates

ATLANTA (AP)—Public Service commissioners of the southeast turned to the task of working out details of procedure in carrying an expanded campaign for freight rate revision before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Southern Governors Conference, meeting with the Southeastern Association of Public Utility and Railroad Commissioners, voted to include other sectional areas in the fight for leveling the freight rate structure.

The governors' meeting was adjourned, however, before any action was taken on whether the ICC case is to be presented in a single suit or by individual territories or states, and the commissioners remained in session to study details and problems of procedure.

Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia, conference chairman, announced the southern governors would meet again within a few weeks in an endeavor to reconcile their differences.

The governors' conference predicates its fight for revision on the contention that rates granted the industrial east and parts of the midwest, or "official" territory, are discriminatory against the South.

Western and southwestern states were invited to join the southern governors in their rate fight to remove what conference spokesmen termed "artificial rate barriers."

On the question of whether a single presentation should be made to the ICC or whether individual presentations should be made by rate territories and states, the commissioners split five to five.

Both groups concurred, however, in a stand for a "uniform classification and level of rates" for the entire nation east of the Rocky Mountains, the area covered in a foorthcoming ICC investigation.

Besides Governor Rivers, Governors Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina attended the conference, along with official representatives sent by the chief executives of seven other states.

Bank Clearings Off From 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended October 25 increased above the preceding holiday period but again dipped below the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The decline at New York appeared responsible for the drop from last year as outside cities gained over 1938.

The latest total of $5,162,913,000 was 1.4 per cent under $5,235,341,000 a year ago but $188,661,000 ahead of the previous 5-day week.

Otis Elevator Has Big Earnings Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—The Otis Elevator Company reported a net profit of $2,419,678, equal to $1.06 a common share, for the first nine months of 1939. In the like 1938 period, the net was $1,616,840, or 66 cents a share.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the indicated net income was $841,521, or 37 cents a share, compared with $481,623, or 19 cents a share, in the same quarter of 1938.

Marathon Board Meet Called Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad's directors decided to call off a marathon board meeting they had scheduled for last Friday aboard a train traveling from Jersey City, N. J. to Buffalo N. Y.

Building Up 22 P. C. In First 9 Months

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Building throughout the nation during the first nine months of 1939 was 22 per cent ahead of a year ago, the National Association of Building Trades, reported. Its survey supported an earlier prediction that 1939 construction would approach the $4,000,000,000 mark and be the best in 10 years.

Construction in 44 states reporting to the association had a dollar volume of $2,868,012,133, compared with $2,348,051,000 for the like 1938 period. In the corresponding 1937 period it totaled $2,512,919,245; in 1936, $2,212,634,997 and in 1935, $1,285,755,808.

Home building showed sharp improvement, 31 cities reporting construction started or completed during the period on 28,606 homes with a dollar value of $147,799,456. These same cities a year ago reported 20,510 homes valued at $101,053,579.

Chile and U. S. Seen Ready To Develop Broad Trade Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The announcement that the United States will negotiate a trade pact with this country was well timed to cheer Chileans out of the despondency wrought by the loss of European trade due to the war.

Chile suffers from her geographical position. As President Pedro Aguirre has pointed out, Chile is a terminus country by whichever route it is considered. This conduces to the loss of much of the British trade during war time emergencies. With the total loss of German trade and considerable decline in European neutral trade through the British blockade, it can readily be seen that a big hole has been made in external economy. A 40 per cent reduction in foreign trade would appear to be a conservative deduction in the absence of official statistics.

U. S. to the Rescue

The United States, therefore, with its $5,000,000 trade credit and the promise of an early pact, is seen as coming to Chile's rescue. Ever since it came into power, which was before the war threat was serious, the Popular Front has been encouraging Chile-American friendship. Not that much encouragement was required, for the masses were convinced that interests of the Chilean and American democracies were identical. President Aguirre announced he was "following President Roosevelt with his New Deal."

Both countries realize that Chilean exports to the United States must be increased to provide a working basis for a new treaty. Hitherto, practically all copper exports have gone to Europe and the main question is whether there is any prospect of a reduction of American duties to permit entry into the United States. Hopes are also centered in increased shipments of melons, beans, lentils, grapes and peaches. If these are realized, a greater production effort will be required in Chile to avoid shortage and rising prices at home.

U. S. Imports Nitrates

The United States is already the first market for Chilean nitrate, employed exclusively as a fertilizer there. There has always been a demand in the southeastern states where, owing to the nature of the soil, it is specially useful. A fear has been expressed that Great Britain's reduced purchases of tobacco might affect employment of the natural fertilizer. A greater consumption of wheat might counterbalance this.

The Chilean South American Steamship Company has been admitted into the New York freight conference, allowing three recently-acquired motor vessels to be withdrawn from the European run to the all-America route. This represents a valuable invisible export, bringing in additional dollar exchange.

The complete withdrawal of German and partial disappearance of British shipping, however, has created a difficult freight problem on the Chilean coast, and there should be openings for increased services. American ships may be admitted to coastal trade if the necessity arises. There is a clause in the recently-revised coastal shipping law reserving the trade to the national flag which allows the President to admit foreign shipping "in case of deficiencies" in the Chilean services.

Chilean Demand Broad

There is practically no limitation to Chilean requirements in the United States. Chile, like most other South American countries, can buy to the full value of the exchange and credits available. There are other factors which make for increased purchases just now — earthquake reconstruction and stimulation of production, combined in a 2,500,000,000 peso program; a 205,000,000 peso road, bridge and irrigation program; and the inability to obtain deliveries from Europe.

At present trade between the two countries is governed by a modus-vivendi consulting most-favored nation treatment. This does not allow reduced tariffs for mutual, typical products.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Budget. Personally, I never read the word without hearing in my ear the beloved Yorkshire voice of Philip Snowden saying "It's ma boodget." Sir John Simon's budget has none of Snowden's warmth. Sir John's budget is infinitely more dramatic than anything Philip Snowden produced; yet anything Sir John does calls to my mind the famous cartoon of Low's, which pictured Simon sitting on the kerbstone, with steam pouring out of his ears, and a boiling kettle of water balanced on the point of his conical head. Sir John had just made the obviously impossible statement that something or other "made his blood boil."

It was Snowden, that consistent Socialist, who wanted to tax the rich out of existence; yet Simon's announcement that income tax plus surtax would now rise to a maximum of 16s 5d in the £ was greeted by the House with shocked hilarity.

It is really surprising that Sir John's budget produced such a shock, even though the shock proves to be short lived. Sir John was faced with an economic and financial problem not radically different from that of the last war, and his present steps produce the absolute minimum in extra taxation receipts that could be expected of him.

Increased Taxation

Last April, in budgetting for the year ending next March, the Chancellor proposed to raise by taxation £942,600,000 toward an anticipated expenditure of £1,322,600,000. At the outbreak of war this picture had already been altered by increasing probable expenditure to £1,453,300,000 and reducing revenue to £942,300,000, thus leaving £511,000,000 to be borrowed.

With the outbreak of war a vote of credit of £500,000,000 was immediately passed by Parliament, and as a result of various war measures expected revenue was reduced by £54,000,000 as an estimate. If Civil Departments of the Government can be relied on to save £20,000,000 the total probable expenditure for the year would be £1,933,000,000 of which £888,000,000 could be provided by receipts from taxation on the existing basis.

The Chancellor met this by proposing increases in income tax; surtax, estate duties, and various indirect taxes which will bring him an estimated further £107,000,000 for the current financial year, and £227,000,000 in 1940-41.

The range of the new income and surtax rates can best be grasped by a few examples for a married couple with two children, all their income being earned and none from investment. Under the Finance Act of last April such a family with £350 a year would pay no tax; under the new proposals they will pay £4.1.3d. On an income of £700 the old tax was (to the nearest pound) £46; the new is £87. On £1,000 income, the old tax was £112; the new is £180. On £10,000 the old tax was £4,173; the new £5,230. The tax per £ reaches its highest rate for an income of £150,000; the old tax was £103,423, and the new tax is £123,230, or 16s. 5d. in every 20s.

To Increase Borrowings

And the effect of so drastic an increase in direct taxation, plus a few extra customs and excise duties, is only to raise the total unborrowed revenue to just over one half of the estimated expenditure. We shall still have to borrow £938,000,000 in the current year.

Some commentators take the line that so relatively small a contribution toward the financial needs of the war hardly justifies so drastic an increase in income and surtax. They argue that the point of diminishing returns is being reached, that taxation is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. They would prefer that, as they put it, the wheels of industry should be lubricated by a limited measure of inflation, that increase in rates of taxation should follow increase in income and profits, not precede it.

This seems to me a mistaken view of the situation. As I believe I have remarked in this column on several occasions the essential point about war finance is that the sacrifices involved in running a war must be born by the people now living in England; it is absolutely impossible to shift that sacrifice into the future. The sacrifice will be made now, no matter what form of finance is adopted. And therefore it is best to recognize this necessity, and to adopt the most equitable methods of finance, which distributes the burden most equitably between the present people of England. As Sir John Simon said in his budget speech, the inflationary method is the most inequitable, and the government says it is determined to avoid it.

Some idea of the scale of the economic and therefore financial effort needed, and of the scale of future war budgets, can be gained from the experience of the last war. In 1918 the war expenditure was about £2,500,000,000; and national income was of the order of £5,500,000,000. Over 45 per cent of the national income was diverted to the purposes of war.

Must Divert Income

The maximum size of the war effort that can be made by this country is limited by the minimum proportion of our national income which must be left to satisfy consumption demands. The proportion which is left available for war must be higher now than it was in 1918, since productive efficiency has increased in the intervening 20 years, whereas the consumption demands of roughly the same population need not be increased.

It may now be possible to divert say 60 per cent of our national income, which was running at roughly £6,000,000,000 during the first quarter of the current year, and may be expected to rise to say £7,000,000,000 when all economic slack is taken up. Thus something of the shape of £4,000,000,000 may be the maximum this country can annually divert to war.

The current budget may therefore be taken as near the halfway house of the effort we can make if we put our full enthusiasm into it. And against this background it is clear that the Chancellor could not possibly have done less than he did.

Even after his present effort, he is left with the problem of raising nearly £1,000,000,000 by borrowing. This is at least twice the generally accepted estimate of our peace time rate of annual savings. And therefore, since to avoid inflation any loans must be paid out of the country's genuine savings, the government must make every effort to force the country to save sufficient.

After everything has been done in the way of rigid rationing of supplies to the public, and all unneccessary expenditures throttled, and voluntary and forced savings collected through loans, the balance must be taxed into the Exchequer.

The Chancellor has taken the unusual step of stating in advance his proposals for income and surtax rates for the year which commences next April. He did this in order to indicate the scale of his long term war plan. The conclusion seems unavoidable to me that by the time next April comes round, the present proposals for taxes will have been drastically revised upward.

There are two unknown elements in the Chancellors' tax plans. He has announced extension of the existing Armaments Profits Duty to all firms and business as an Excess Profits Tax, charged at the rate of 60 per cent on profits in excess of the pre-war average. National Defense Contribution of 5 per cent on net profits will remain, but firms will pay only the greater of the two taxes.

In the current year the yield of the EPT will be negligible; for the future it is completely unknown. In the last war very large sums were raised by this tax (which started as a 40 per cent tax, but was raised finally to 80 per cent) but in that war we allowed ourselves to run into a quite sizeable inflation. This time we are so determined to avoid inflation that according to some critics, we are in danger of freezing the whole works.

Swiss, Netherlands Trade Seen Hard Hit by the War

GENEVA (AP)—A League of Nations bulletin giving the first general statistical study of how the world has been affected by the European war showed that Switzerland and Holland were the greatest neutral sufferers.

Swiss exports in September, as compared to August, dropped 54 per cent and Holland's 27 per cent, the bulletin said. The Swiss franc and the Netherlands' florin, however, held strong with the United States dollar, the Belgian belga and South American currencies through September, while the British pound, French franc and Japanese yen dropped.

Import and export figures for Italy and Germany were not given for August and September.

China led the rest of the world in increases in both imports and exports with what the bulletin called "astounding rises" of 42 per cent for imports and 26 per cent for exports.

The bulletin did not explain the rise in Chinese figures, which compared August and September with June and July.

Next to China in export gains was the United States' 13 per cent increase in September over August. Argentina showed a gain of 7 per cent and Japan 3 per cent.

Lockheed Aircraft Sales Up Sharply

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported net sales of $23,975,523 in the first nine months of the year, compared with $7,956,527 in the like 1938 period.

Robert E. Gross, President of the company, pointed out sales for the entire year 1938 were $10,274,503.

Mr. Gross said the backlog of unfilled orders on September 30 was more than $30,000,000 and that airlines have already placed orders valued at more than $250,000 for Lockheed's new type 17-place transport.

The Burbank factory, he said, was operating at almost capacity.

Profits of Big Corporations Rise 55 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's number one business barometer—corporation earnings—pointed to "fair weather" on the basis of 220 companies' reports showing profits 55 per cent greater than a year ago.

The Associated Press compilation of these statements disclosed that in the three months ended Sept. 30, 220 big corporations which had issued reports up to Oct. 27 made $233,718,000 net profit, compared with $151,265,000 in the like 1938 quarter.

And the earnings of these same companies in the first nine months of this year were 49 per cent higher than in the like 1938 period—$582,745,000 against $391,173,000.

Business Rises

The figures show a sharp increase in business in this last quarter over the first half of 1939, although those six months were a distinct improvement over 1938.

The stimulus of the European war may account for some of the September quarter's improvement, but the fact remains that two-thirds of the period had passed before hostilities actually broke out. Consequently, the bare statistics indicate that the earnings improvement was mainly based on business at home.

The heavy industries—that prince and pauper, steel, and the related building construction and equipment manufacturers—made the most notable improvement.

The rise in steel earnings was so tremendous that even a statistician cannot describe it in percentage, for 23 steel companies which operated at a loss of more than $4,000,000 in the third quarter of 1938 reaped profits of nearly $16,000,000 in the like quarter of this year—and you can't figure percentage on a minus to plus basis.

Chemical manufacturers jumped their profits 70 per cent.

Automobile accessory manufacturers came out of the red along with the steel companies. Nine makers of heavy machinery, four aircraft manufacturers, and three electrical equipment companies more than doubled last year's third quarter profits, while earnings of five small railway equipment manufacturers increased fivefold.

Food companies, drug manufacturers and public utilities, whose profits are typically more stable, enjoyed more modest increases in net income.

Big Oil Inventories

Only the oil industry made a poorer showing than a year ago. As a result of high inventories and relatively low prices, earnings of nine companies for the September quarter fell 10 per cent under the same period last year. However, net profit of the same companies for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was 34 per cent below a year ago, showing that there was a marked improvement during the third quarter.

Comparisons of third quarter earnings follow:

	This year	Last year
220 companies	$233,718,000	$151,265,000
23 steel	15,732,000	*4,372,000
15 chemical	39,652,000	23,390,000
15 food	18,170,000	17,301,000
13 auto accessory	1,204,000	*950,000
11 Utility	9,203,000	8,192,000
9 bldg mat & equip	7,748,000	4,603,000
9 heavy machinery	1,862,000	816,000
9 railroad	24,451,000	15,045,000
9 oil	11,122,000	12,369,000
8 metal mining	7,533,000	6,177,000
5 rwy equip	1,428,000	262,000
4 aircraft	5,854,000	2,425,000
4 drug	1,456,000	1,394,000
4 coal mining	*310,000	*627,000
3 electrical equip	11,551,000	5,915,000
79 miscellaneous	77,062,000	59,323,000

*Deficit.

Servel, Inc., Plans To Retire Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Servel, Inc., makers of gas refrigerators, voted to call for redemption and retire on December 30 this year the 6,932 outstanding shares of 7 per cent preferred stock. The redemption price will be $110 a share plus accrued unpaid dividends.

Payment of a dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock was ordered by the directors, payable December 1 to stocks of record November 16. Three dividends of the same amount were paid earlier in the year, together with a special of 25 cents in November.

South African Gold Mining Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—South Africa's gold mines, which may provide a yardstick to Britain's war purchases in the United States, are producing yellow metal at the highest rate in history.

A report from Johannesburg to the Commerce Department said that in August the Transvaal mines produced $37,905,000 of gold, breaking all records.

Particularly if Congress decrees "cash and carry" methods for war business, England probably will rely heavily on South African gold to pay for goods purchased here.

Industrial Rayon Raises Pay

CLEVELAND (AP) — Industrial Rayon Corp. announced wage increases "in no case less than 10 per cent" for approximately 3,000 employees in its Covington, Va., Cleveland, and Painesville, Ohio, plants.

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Metal Trade Keeping an Eye On U. S. Raw Material Plans

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While the stock market watches the airplanes go up on prospects of embargo lifting, and the shipping trade surveys the destruction wrought upon our foreign trade by the war and Congress so far, the metal trades here are watching the government's program of buying strategic raw materials against the possibility of our going to war.

Fifteen companies submitted bids on Oct. 19 to supply the Procurement Division of the Treasury with 40,000 long tons of manganese ore, the bulkiest of all our industrial lacks, and interestingly enough the Russian Government turned up as a bidder (through an agent) ready to supply up to 400,000 tons, though some people still think Russia is an economic ally of Germany to the point of selling the latter her excess manganese.

The bids were called for in mid-September. Then early in October the Division asked for bids on a mighty trifle of 200 tons of tin, to be opened on Nov. 6. Purchases will be made under the recent Congressional $100,000,000 authorization to be spread over four years.

At the rate the Treasury is going, it will take all the four years. The 40,000 tons of manganese ore will hardly run over $2,000,000 and the 200 tons of tin will hardly run much over $200,000. Besides, these bids are being asked for just as prices have had their initial wartime boost. Spot tin, for instance, is around 75 cents against about 45 cents in August, though the Procurement Division may buy much cheaper for future than spot delivery, and the tin market has been in a whirl for six weeks.

Hence results to date seem somewhat like the mountain that produced the mouse, in view of the immense amount of research, study, and discussion which experts in and out of the government, and both in and out of the fighting services, have given to the problem in recent years.

Needs Listed

For proper digestion of the story of our strategic commodity needs an immense number of individual and refractory facts have to be rolled around in memory's gizzard. However, the essential facts run something like this.

The authorities have set up three categories of wartime industrial need. (No longer is it enough to list the needs of the industrial machine which keeps them going.)

The list consists of (a) essential commodities; (b) critical commodities; and (c) strategic commodities.

The essential commodity list is academic. It is just a list of essentials. The "critical" list is more important; it comprises things we are short of but not too short to get along with skimping. The "strategic" list is the real list; it includes those things we cannot do without in war, yet simply can't produce at home.

Of course rubber is one. We took a big official step toward protection on that when we bartered off 700,000 bales of cotton for 85,000 tons of rubber to be tied up here indefinitely in the Treasury's name except in case of war.

With tin the barter move failed. We wanted to trade off surplus wheat to the British and Dutch for tin, but they were cold to begin with and then the Dominions kicked the plan out of the window. Now we are beginning in a puny way with calls for 200 tons. American consumption in 1937 was around 75,000 tons, in 1938 around 50,000 tons, and our domestic production is virtually zero. Fortunately, although most of our tin comes from way around the world in the Straits, it comes mostly from friendly countries—Britain, Holland, and Bolivia.

Nickel "Strategic"

Nickel is another "strategic" mineral, but its story is soon told. Ninety per cent of the world's output comes from Canada. The American Metal Market recently summed up our worries on this subject by saying "Certainly if things should come to such an unfriendly impasse between Canada and ourselves that we could not get nickel when we needed it in a war emergency, human intelligence will have sunk to so low a level that neither nickel nor anything else will matter. . . ."

Bulkiest of our deficiencies is manganese, without which steel can't be made, and of which we import something like 1,000,000 tons a year "ferro-grade ore," mostly from Russia, Gold Coast, India, Brazil, and Cuba.

We ran so short and paid so high in the World War for manganese that soon afterward the War Department asked a joint committee of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America to devise a preparedness program for manganese.

The two chief alternatives were the "stock pile" method and the protective tariff method. The question was whether there were enough potential domestic sources to justify a tariff, or whether there were so few that a tariff would merely be a burden on consumers without real benefit, in which case the stock-pile would be the answer.

The engineers reported in January, 1924, in favor of a 600,000-ton stock pile of manganese ore and against a tariff. Thereupon Congress put on a 1 cent tariff per pound of manganese in ore which amounted to about 100 per cent ad valorem at the request of the domestic manganese producers, and forgot the stock pile idea. The tariff was cut in half in 1936 by the reciprocal trade treaty with Brazil.

However, we still produce only about 3 per cent of our requirements.

Have Some Manganese

Incidentally we are pretty well privately stocked with manganese at present, despite the absence of government purchases. The steel industry has on hand at least a year's supply.

Tariff policies differ on other strategic minerals. The prospect of adequate domestic chromite supplies seems hopeless, so no tariff has been imposed (chrome goes into stainless steels, also into steel furnace linings). On the other hand there is a specific duty on tungsten so steep that during the depression when the prices were low the tariff was about 500 per cent of the world price; and we produce about a third of our needs. (Tungsten saves immensely on light bulb filaments, and is used in steel alloys for cutting other steels because it enables the steel to stay hard at red heat).

Since the World War some "strategic" commodities, like platinum, have come off the "strategic" list, while others, like aluminum and quicksilver, have had to be put on the list because our needs outran our supply (bauxite for aluminum) or our supplies dwindled (quicksilver).

Literature on the subject is plentiful—and dry. Washington of course has many secret documents. Publicly available, in addition to the Year-book of the Bureau of Mines, is a "Report upon Certain Deficient Strategic Minerals, by the Staffs of the Geological Survey and The Bureau of Mines" published Feb. 28 of this year; also a recent speech before the American Zinc Institute by Director John Finch of the Bureau of Mines on "Strategic Minerals in the United States." The first of these is footnoted to previous reports.

By far the most complete thing on the subject, however, is a book just published by Major G. A. Roush in August, 1939, on "Strategic Mineral Supplies" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, $5). It has 475 pages of facts, summary, charts, tables, etc., in easily available form, readably put together.

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General Motors Net 15c Share On Common

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Motors Corp. announced it earned in the three months ended Sept. 30 a profit of $6,332,713 for the common stock, equal to 15 cents a share.

This compared with profit of $3,073,133 for the common stock in the 1938 third quarter, equal to seven cents a share, and with $45,520,048, or $1.06 a share, in the second quarter of this year.

For nine months the total was $102,736,134, equal to $2.39 a share, against $31,504,042 in the comparable 1938 period, equivalent to 73 cents a share.

The net for the common stock was figured after allowing $2,294,559 for dividends on the $5 preferred stock.

The corporation has nearly 43,000,000 shares of common outstanding.

The balance sheet showed an increase in net working capital at the end of September to $403,152,127 from $338,916,421 at the end of the same month last year.

The earnings, the company said, did not reflect profits in foreign countries which restrict transfer of funds. A charge-off was made to the amount of $1,256,483 for revaluation of working capital abroad as a result of the war, it was noted.

Net sales for the quarter totaled $187,192,970 against $171,808,309 in the 1938 period and for nine months amounted to $926,593,853 compared with $694,585,433 in the 1938 period.

Pointing out demand for automobiles had broadened with the advance of industrial activity in recent weeks, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, said it was not yet "fully established" whether the present rate of business activity could be sustained.

Brokers' Loans Increase $37,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $467,000,000.

The week ended Oct. 25 and the total represented an increase of $37,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $571,000,000.

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BANK BY MAIL
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

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Winter Wheat Hard Hit By Fall Drought

CHICAGO (AP)—If United States grain producers have a chance to help feed the armies of Europe they face the prospect of a below normal 1940 winter wheat harvest with which to do it.

The worst fall drought in years happens to coincide with the first war among big powers in more than two decades.

Although Europe is not clamoring for United States wheat and world supplies are at a record-breaking peak, with Canadian and Argentine wharves and elevators glutted, many farmers are anxious to produce a big crop, despite warnings of government officials against overproduction. The fact that prices are 20 cents a bushel higher than a year ago is incentive enough. However, 85 cents a bushel is no price to shout about considering that wheat sold up to $1.51 in 1937 and $3.30 in 1919 and 1920.

But crop experts say the condition of the 1940 crop which will be harvested early next summer is the worst for this time of year in memory. Much wheat has not been planted and much seed died before sprouting or produced plants that are not strong enough to combat winter conditions. Crop experts expect heavy acreage abandonment.

The situation recalled conditions seven years ago resulting from an abnormally dry October and November. The Dec. 1 condition of winter wheat in 1932 was placed at 69 per cent of normal, the lowest on record. The crop yielded only 376,000,000 bushels the following summer, one of the smallest harvests in years. The 1939 winter wheat harvest totaled 550,710,000 bushels.

The United States is expected to have a carryover next July 1, exclusive of the 1940 crop, of approximately 225,000,000 bushels, more than half of which is now off the market under Government loans. This offsets to some extent the present poor crop outlook.

Lagging foreign demand, uncertainties about the war and hopes of moisture relief, which materialized in sections of the soft winter wheat belt, tended to keep price advances in check this week.

Coster Estate Fights Assessments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Executors of the estate of F. Donald Coster-Musica, Fairfield, Conn., contended before the Tax Appeals Board that $722,100 of his income should be exempt from taxes because "it was stolen from McKesson & Robbins, Inc."

His widow, Mrs. Carol E. Coster, and the executors of the estate, Ned E. Ostmark and John T. L. Hubbard, contested the Treasury's claim that Coster-Musica's estate owed $516,627.14 in income taxes, penalties, and interest for the years 1929-1937 inclusive.

The executors contended that sums amounting to $22,000 and $10,000 in 1931; $5,000 and $43,-500 in 1937; and $7,000 and $634,-600 in 1929 "were not includable in gross income because the sums had been stolen from McKesson & Robbins, Inc."

In addition, the executors contended, Coster-Musica had "unreported losses in stock and brokerage accounts totaling $600,000 in 1929."

They asked the tax appeals board to re-determine the claim that the Coster-Musica estate was deficient in income tax returns as follows: 1929, $153,451.05; 1931, $6,865.43; 1933, $6,751.11; 1934, $3,899.66; 1935, $4,059.39; 1936, $33,059.21; and 1937, $103,205.71.

To these alleged deficiencies the Internal Revenue Commissioner had added $100,609.22 in penalties and $104,726.59 in interest.

General Foods Reports Increase in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. reported earnings applicable to the common stock for the September quarter of $4,389,832, or 84 cents a share, compared with $3,868,076, or 74 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

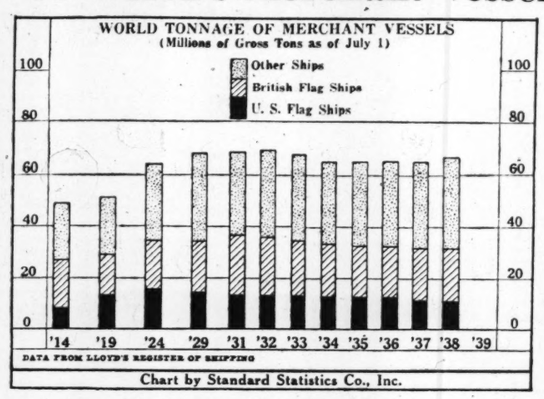
The quarter's income brought the earnings applicable to the common for the first nine months to $11,964,416, or $2.28 a share, compared with $10,061,654, or $1.92 a share, in the first nine months of 1938.

Corporation Earnings

	†Third Quarter		Net Per Com Sh	
	1939 Net	1938 Net	1939	1938
Air Reduction Co., Inc.	$1,291,816	$962,273	$.50	$.37
Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corp.	327,772	*352,180	.21	...
American Stove Co.	351,114	189,416	.65	.35
Atlas Powder Co.	831,842	745,737	2.31	1.96
Barber Asphalt Corp.	284,899	101,456	.73	.26
Bridgeport Brass Co.	87,067	*19,612	.09	...
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.	1,235,593	602,488	2.69	1.27
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	1,505,505	329,820	2.20	...
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.	436,246	111,534	1.41	.35
Cliffs Corp.	3,094,540	2,200,250	1.23	.87
Commercial Solvents Corp.	473,520	163,359	.18	.06
Crown Corp & Seal Co.	831,655	449,337	1.36	.62
Ex-Cell-O Co.	193,685	143,443	.49	.36
General Cable Corp.	214,415	*288,097	$1.43	...
General Cigar Co.	*1,163,173	321,007	.16	.49
General Outdoor Advertising Co.	470,888	354,958	.51	.33
Hecker Products Corp.	274,565	562,345	.17	.31
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt. Co.	1,412,745	1,058,459	.51	.38
Industrial Rayon Corp.	515,189	301,136	.68	.40
Interchemical Corp.	382,736	201,645	.98	.35
International Silver Co.	151,710	264,713	.61	2.09
Lambert Co.	421,267	477,101	.57	.64
Lehn & Fink Products Corp.	126,726	201,671	.32	.50
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	868,284	884,086	1.09	1.11
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulat. Co.	779,555	576,734	1.20	.88
Monsanto Chemical Co.	1,332,901	731,353	.96	.51
National Biscuit Co.	3,023,903	3,662,311	.41	.51
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1,704,987	3,886,816	.38	.87
Plymouth Oil Co.	500,662	665,886	.49	.66
Procter & Gamble Co.	6,951,841	6,097,510	1.06	.92
Sharon Steel Corp.	*59,483	*19,065	...	...
Standard Brands, Inc.	1,543,488	1,893,616	.10	.13
Standard Products Co.	60,686	*14,990	.20	...
Stone & Webster, Inc.	273,368	192,022	.13	.09
Thompson Products, Inc.	292,618	165,454	.89	.53
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	2,048,908	2,424,200	.23	.29
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.	298,540	269,299	.41	.37
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp.	500	*57,326	.02	...
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	630,249	11,555	.20	...
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.	343,517	207,993	.80	.40
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	*52,661	*137,643	...	...
Wrigley (Wm.), Jr., Co.	2,204,622	2,081,880	1.10	1.04
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	222,213	*175,522	.45	...

*Deficit. †For three months ended Sept. 30. ‡On preferred. ¶Estimated.

U. S. and Britain Have Half Of World's Merchant Vessels



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States and Great Britain together account for approximately one-half of the total tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels. Going back to 1919, it will be noted on the chart that the growth in world shipping over the past two decades has been almost altogther in vessels flying other than United States and British flags.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of Oct. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.6 per cent to 79.4 per cent of the 1926 average and practically offset the decline of the preceding two weeks, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sharp advances in prices of farm products, foods, textile products, and metals and metal products largely accounted for the rise.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except building materials and housefurnishing goods, averaged higher. The increases ranged from 0.3 per cent for fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities to 1.2 per cent for farm products.

Compared with the week preceding the outbreak of war in Europe each of the groups show substantial increases. Hides and leather product prices have recorded the largest gain, nearly 14 per cent. Farm products, foods, and textile prices are up about 10 per cent from the August 26 level.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials and finished products advanced nearly 1 per cent during the week and semimanufacturerd commodities remained unchanged.

Pronounced increases in prices for most grains, livestock, cotton, and eggs were responsible for the gain in the farm products group index.

Commodity groups	Oct. 21	Oct. 14	Oct. 7	Pct. chgs. from Aug. 26 to Oct. 21
	1939	1939	1939	1939
All commodities	79.4	78.9	79.0	+ 6.1
Farm products	67.5	66.7	66.8	+10.5
Foods	73.2	72.7	72.9	+ 9.7
Hides and leather products	105.4	105.0	105.2	+13.8
Textile products	74.8	74.2	73.8	+11.0
Fuel and lighting materials	74.6	74.4	74.8	+ 1.9
Metals and metal products	96.3	95.3	95.1	+ 3.0
Building materials	92.5	92.5	91.8	+ 3.1
Chemicals & drugs	78.0	77.6	77.9	+ 5.1
Housefurnish goods	89.2	89.2	89.1	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous	77.2	77.0	77.1	+ 5.6
Raw materials	72.2	71.6	71.7	+ 9.1
Semimanufactured articles	83.6	83.6	83.5	+12.4
Finished products	82.8	82.2	82.3	+ 4.4
All commodities other than farm prod.	82.1	81.6	81.7	+ 5.5
All commodities other than farm prod. and foods	84.1	83.7	83.7	+ 4.6

Utility Plans Sale Of 4 Per Cent Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Northwestern Electric Co., controlled by American Power & Light Co., has arranged for private sale to a group of insurance companies $6,700,000 of 4 per cent bonds, it was announced.

The proceeds, it was explained, are to be used to pay arrears on the company's 7 and 6 per cent preferred stocks, amounting to $1,057,000, and for re-financing outstanding 6 per cent bonds.

It also was announced the company had sold to American Power & Light $2,800,000 of 4½ per cent debentures to refund a 6 per cent demand load of $2,819,000.

The operating company serves a large part of Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington.

The Freeport Sulphur Co. has sold privately to insurance companies $3,000,000 of 20-year 3 per cent bonds, according to a report to the New York Stock Exchange.

Steel Mills Add 44,000 Employees During September

NEW YORK (AP)—American Iron & Steel Institute reported an increase of 10 per cent in employment in the steel industry during September, as 44,000 employees were added to pay rolls.

The average September working force was 502,000—the highest figure in almost two years—compared with 458,000 in August and 431,000 in September, 1938.

The steel industry pay roll in September was reported at $69,-735,000, compared with $67,894,-000 in August.

The August average of hourly wage scale was unchanged at 84.7 cents an hour, compared with 83 cents in September, 1938.

The wage earners in September worked an average of 35 hours a week, compared with 36.2 hours in August and 30 hours in September, 1938.

Knudsen Says Business Does Not Want a War

CHICAGO (AP)—William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, declared that the theory that business men "like to see war come so they can make a pot of money out of it," was a "shameful and false assumption."

"If any of us should attempt to analyze the last war for instance, and set on the credit side the corporations and individuals who made profits out of war, and on the debit side those who didn't, the balance will be all in the red," he said in a prepared address before the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"The most astonishing thing is that as soon as war is brewing all business is on the defensive immediately.

"Our corporation is often singled out as a 'war baby' despite the fact that we could not possibly make money out of war sufficient to offset the losses our regular business would suffer through the upsetting of economic conditions due to war."

Mr. Knudsen declared that leaders of industrial unions "still have to learn that the strongest union is the union that has no strikes and can show the best pay record for the year."

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
American Investment Co of Illinois	60c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
American Paper Goods Co	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Chain Belt	25c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Safety Car H. & L.	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Accumulated

Goulds Pump Inc, 7% pf	$2	..	Nov. 9	Oct. 30

Extra

Chain Belt	25c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Cov. & Cin. Bridge	$3	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 13
Pitney-Bowes, P. N.	10c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 1

Final

Wilson Jones	25c	..	Nov. 6	Nov. 3

Interim

Butler Bros	15c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 8

Resumed

Barber Asphalt Corp	25c	..	Nov. 17	Nov. 10

Irregular

Amer Arch Co	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18

Special

Life Savers	60c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 3

Regular

Am Invest (Ill)	60c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bonwit Teller pf	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Burroughs Ad Mch	10c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 4
California Pacific Title & Trust Co (San Francisco, Calif)	7½			
	87½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Cleve & Pitts 7% gtd				
	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Do 4% gtd	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Columbia Tr Bost	$2	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Cov & Cin Bridge	$3	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Electric Boat	30c	..	Dec. 8	Nov. 23
Gratiot & Knight Co	$1.80	pr pf	90c	S Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Kan City Stk Yds	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Kresge Co (S S)	30c	..	Dec. 12	Oct. 1
Life Savers	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Luzerne County G&E Corp $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Market St N Bk Phila	$7	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Nat Biscuit	40c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Nat Gypsum pf $1.12½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16	
Nat Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Norfolk & W Ry	$2.50	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 4
Ontario S Prd pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Pac Fire Ins Co	$1.50	Q	Nov. 14	Nov. 3
Phila Ger & Norris RR	$1.50	Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Piedmont & No Ry	50c	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Pitney Dowes P M	10c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Pitts Bess & L Erie RR pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 22
Servel, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Sierra Pac Pw pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Tampa Elec Co	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Do pf A	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Unit Eng & Fdry	50c	..	Nov. 14	Nov. 3
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 14	Nov. 3
United Gas Imp	25c	Q	Dec. 22	Nov. 29
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 22	Nov. 29
West Jersey & SS RR gtd	$1.50	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Will & Baumer C	10c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 8

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Copper steady; nearby 56.00n, forward 50.00n. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite, and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Foreign Orders Swell Backlogs Of U. S. Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The books of 11 leading aircraft companies have a backlog of orders worth $314,000,-000, according to a survey by Business Week.

Moreover, continues the report, British and French aircraft missions, lying low while debate on the arms embargo has proceeded, have been reported to be ready to buy 5,750 more planes, valued at $350,000,000, if neutrality provisions are revised. Meanwhile, the French airforce budget has been increased by $791,000,000 this week and the general French buying mission has been active.

Activity in the arms market is expected from several neutral countries. Norway has already increased its order for American pursuit planes to 24; a Chilean representative will arrive next month presumably to negotiate for arms and material; and a $50,000,-000 Brazilian order for battleships has been forfeited by British shipyards and may be placed here.

Moscow Buys More

The trend in Latin American orders is continuing to show a steady increase, and shipments from the United States have jammed the customs of a number of South American countries, causing delivery delays. On the other hand, buyers from the States are reciprocating; Cuban shoe manufacturers have been asked to bid on 1,000,000 pairs of shoes for the U. S. market; a California company will build an oil refinery in Peru.

Moscow, during September, jumped its purchases in the United States to more than $15,000,000, and already in October is known to have made a contract with the Briggs Manufacturing Company for dies for the new four-cylinder midget automobile, the first installment of which amounts to nearly $2,000,000. Largest orders went to Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Montana, but 15 states shared in the business.

Germany now claims to be reaping economic benefit from the rapprochement with the Soviet Union. The Berlin delegation to Moscow has announced a trade deal whereby Germany is to purchase 1,000,-000 tons of Russian fodder. This, it is claimed, will assure the feeding of Germany's livestock for a full year. The fodder is to be delivered at an unspecified time.

Two drawbacks remain, however. First, the difficulty of transporting anything out of the Soviet Union; second, Germany isn't going to get the fodder except in payment for something already obtained by Russia, either in the form of goods or technical services.

Russia Has Problems

Complicating all trade arrangements is the fact that the war has given Russia problems of its own, outstanding among them being the problem of keeping the wheels of industry and agriculture turning while 4,000,000 Russians are under arms. One conspicuous result of the Soviet defense preparations to date has been the large scale absorption of women into the national economy. Half a million women are already employed on the railways; other thousands are invading the heavy industries.

Canadians are beginning to realize that their country is at war. Halifax, Canada's year round seaport on the Atlantic, has already staged several blackouts, and Montreal—though it is a thousand miles from the sea, is preparing to institute blackouts early in December.

Plans are progressing rapidly on the plan to make the country a training center for aviation pilots for the whole Empire. Fields are being surveyed across the country; barracks and hangars are being constructed. The first batch of training planes will be ordered in the United States if the neutrality law permits.

Canadians hope that the neutrality law will be relaxed for more reasons than one. They are reluctant to expand their plants to the extent necessary to handle a rush of war business which they realize can be only temporary, if it is possible to transfer all overflow orders to the United States where there is already adequate capacity to handle much of this business. On the other hand, they are equally reluctant to see American branch plants opened in the Dominion merely to handle the temporary war business.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Demand	$3.99½	$3.99⅞	$8.2397
Cables	3.99½	3.99⅞	8.2397
Europe			
France—franc	.0226¾	.0226⅞	†
Belgium—belga	.1665	.1666	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2381	.2381	.4537
Norway—krone	.2271	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1931	.1933	.4527
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0199x	.0199x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South Abmerica			
Argentina—peso‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3040	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5410	.5410	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2512	.2512	*
Shanghai—dol	.0837	.0837	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4712	.4710	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8937	.8950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s 45-43	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 4s '54-44	113	113	113
1 2½s '53-49	102.25	102.25	102.25
10 2⅞s '60-55	104.8	104.8	104.8
Home Owners' Loan			
3 1½s '47-45	99.20	99.20	99.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	107⅛	107	107
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	60	59½	60
18 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
9 Am T&T 3½s '66	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Am T&T 3½s '61	105½	105½	105½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
1 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
23 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
1 A C Line 4½s '64	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	33¾	33¾	33¾
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
10 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
8 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
2 B&O SW 5s '50	50	50	50
2 B&O SW5s '50 ct	49	49	49
1 B&O TC 4s '59	54	54	54
4 Bell TPa 5s '48b	115½	115½	115½
8 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	102½	102½	102½
27 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109⅛	108½	109
9 Boston&Me 5s '57	41	40¾	40¾
5 Bost&Me 4⅝s '61	37¾	37½	37½
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	42¼	42	42¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Bkly Men Tr 4½s '66	73½	73½	73½
1 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	80½	80¼	80¼
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110¾	110½	110¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57b	103	103	103
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	99	99
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104	104	104
15 CanNatRy 4¾s '55	101¼	101	101
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100½	99¾	99¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100	100	100
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Can Pac 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	41	41	41
6 Cen NY Pow 3⅜s '62	107¼	107⅛	107¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74½	74½
1 C&O 4½s '92	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97½	97½	97½
2 C&O2rfg 5s '71A	92	92	92
2 C&O3½s '111 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18½	18½	18½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
10 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	8¾	8¾
216 CMSP&P a]5s 2000	2½	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29	29	29
5 Chi& NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4⅞	5
3 Chi & NW 4¾s 2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CRI & P rfg 4s34	7	7	7
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '62	105	105	105
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
2 Childs Co 5s '43	61½	61½	61½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59	59	59
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84½	84¾	84½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76½	76⅜	76½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅛	103½	103⅜
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
27 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	123¼	123	123¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	65⅝	65	65
5 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	67	66½	66½
6 D & R G 4s '36	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
3 D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
5 Bul Missabe&I3½s'62	106½	106½	106½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	17	17
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	17	17
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	22	22
3 Firstone T&R 3½s '48	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Fla Cen&Pen 5s '43	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	9	9
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	76	76	76
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	85	85	85
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85	84⅞	85
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	116½	116½	116½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38¾	38½	38¾
1 Hud &Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47½	47½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	50¼	49½	49½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98	98	98
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Interb RTr 5s '32 ct	65½	65½	65½
2 InterNRT pf 5s '66 ct	67	67	67
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74½	74½	74½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	45¾	45½	45½
11 Int T&T 5s '55	50¼	50	50
2 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	58½	58½	58½
2 K C South 5t '50	68½	68½	68½
1 K C South 3s '50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	79	79	79
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
2 U L S & M 3½s '97 reg	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	89½	89½	89½
1 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	45	45	45
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Lou & N 4½s '2003	89	89	89
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	56	56	56
4 Mich Cen Gas 4s '63	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
1 M&StL rfg 5s '62	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s '33	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8½	8⅜	8½
29 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8½	8⅛	8½
2 M-K-Tex a]¼s 5s '67	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20½	20	20
3 Mo Pac 5s '77F	16¼	16	16¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '78G	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '81I	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	35½	35½	35½
19 Mob & O 4½s '77	29⅛	29	29
6 Mont Pow 3½s '66	98	98	98
11 Mor & Essex 3s '55	45½	45	45
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42	41¾	41¾
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	48¼	48¼	48¼
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106	106	106
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102¼

Long Ouster In Louisiana Goes to Court

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Citizens sought the aid of the courts yesterday in proceedings designed to force the ouster of Gov. Earl K. Long and Attorney General Lessley P. Gardiner whom the Governor appointed Monday.

Robert O'Neal and Miss Julia Field brought mandamus proceedings in Baton Rouge District Court to compel District Attorney Dewey Sanchez to accept an ouster suit against the Governor—which he refused to do at noontime.

District Judge Charles A. Holcombe ordered Mr. Sanchez to show cause Nov. 13 why he should not accept the ouster suit against Governor Long and Mr. Gardiner.

The suit brought at noon by James I. McCain, candidate for attorney general on the James H. Morrison ticket, charged the Governor had, under an old statute, vacated his office by aiding a usurper of another office.

Mr. O'Neal and Miss Field charged Mr. Gardiner was "usurping" the office from which former Attorney General David M. Ellison had ben fired Monday by Governor Long.

The court action was the highest blow aimed at the riddled state machine of Governor Long, who late last June succeeded Richard W. Leche, subsequently indicted.

But earlier in the day political opponents, apparently timing their shots to strike at almost the same hour, vainly sought to make charges in criminal court here against Mayor Robert S. Maestri, Long's chief supporter.

Mr. Sanchez, under fire himself this week when 26 citizens unsuccessfully tried to have him impeached, said in refusing McCain's suit, that he was convinced a Governor could be ousted only through impeachment.

Radio Station Rebuked by FCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radio station WMCA, New York City, was sharply rebuked by the Federal Communications Commission Oct. 25 for allegedly radiocasting the substance of intercepted messages from the German and British Governments to ships at sea.

The Commission said its seven members unanimously decided "an order of revocation (of the station's license) need not be entered at this time," but added:

"On the whole, however, grave doubt has been cast upon the licensee's qualifications to operate its station in a manner consistent with the public interest. Accordingly the record made in the different phases of this proceeding must be of cumulative weight in determining the disposition to be made upon any future examination into the conduct of this station."

Alabaman Picked As Byrd Chief Pilot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Theodore A. Petras, U. S. M. C., of this city, has been selected as chief aviation pilot for Rear Admiral Richard Byrd's expedition to the Antartic next month.

In a letter to his brother, Constantine, a member of the Thirteenth Air Base Squadron at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Mr. Petras said that he had been selected from 100 pilots; that the expedition would leave Philadelphia on Nov. 11, and would be gone 18 months.

Theodore Petras has been in the Marine Corps for nine years and is an expert pilot and navigator. As a youth he joined the Boy Scouts, became enthused with the Scout program, and branched out to aviation and navigation.

Tax Levying Bodies Are Down; Taxes, Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though tax collections are at the highest peak in the Nation's history, more than 6,500 local governmental bodies, according to a recent census of taxing units by the Illinois Tax Commission, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports.

In 1934, there were 167,699 units authorized to levy property taxes, according to a count made by the United States Bureau of the Census. Today there are 161,144.

The ten States having the largest number of taxing units are Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, and Texas. Of these Illinois leads with 15,100, and Texas has the fewest—7,106.

Highway Lack Seen In Newark Air Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Failure of New Jersey to build a proposed elevated highway across North Meadows is responsible for the major airlines quitting Newark Airport for North Beach Airport in New York City, according to E. Donald Sterner, State Highway Commissioner. Such a highway as he proposed would have brought Newark Airport within 15 minutes of midtown New York, he declared, while North Beach is advertising itself as only 20 minutes from the center of Manhattan.

"Diversion of automobile funds to purposes foreign to highways made it impossible to finance the vitally needed route," Mr. Sterner said. "Removal of the airlines from Newark Airport should be conclusive proof of the importance of highways to New Jersey's future."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Our Aceless Bible," "StronghearT," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

TAKE Christmas Card orders; name free on box assortment of 50 for $1; gift wraps 121 pieces; Calendar of Truth; commission basis. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Wolff Cottages on the ocean front; city utilities. 1997 S. Atlantic Ave., telephone 1698-J. P. O. Box 653

FOOD PRODUCTS

100% VERMONT pure maple syrup, $2.75 a gallon, postpaid anywhere in New England, elsewhere add postage; shipping weight, 12½ lbs. HOWARD T. CHANDLER, 1083 Front St., So. Weymouth, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 1028-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTELLIGENT, capable, 30, former superintendent pipe line and general oil field construction, maintenance, desires position; go anywhere. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ADVERTISING SERVICE

OFFICER of long-established agency (A. A. A. charter member) would welcome opportunity to co-operate personally with advertiser expending from $5,000 to $25,000 annually; backed by a well-equipped staff, geared to serve the moderate-size advertiser efficiently; correspondence invited. C. A. ROWLAND, Charles Advertising Service, 32 East 57th St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, (in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin, 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service, offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164, or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANOS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON, 137-143 Park Drive, Fenway—Modern 1-2-3-room apartments in restricted elevator buildings; free cooking gas and refrigeration; $32-$55. Apply SUPT., 137 Park Drive, or Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Avenue, Ken. 8335.

BOSTON, FENWAY—1 alcove, 2-3 rms.; free refrigeration; large reception halls; elevator; $45-$80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319.

Brookline, 15 Monmouth Ct.

(Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.)
Just completed and ready for occupancy
3 and 4-room suites, spacious and beautifully planned in every detail. Most exclusive residential area of old Brookline, Mass. 10 min. to Park St.
Apply on Premises LON 3071

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—1 alcove 2-3-4 rms., fireplaces; free refrigeration; pleasantly situated, restricted tenancy; $40-$68. Giles, Kir. 2345.

CHESTNUT HILL SECTION, attractive surroundings, designed for discriminating people; 3 and 4 spacious outside rooms with wood-burning fireplaces; restricted clientele; reduced rental. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate, 1012 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. LONgwood 6410.

DE LUXE heated apartment, a quiet home, restricted neighborhood; separate entrance with spacious sun porch, 3 large sunny rooms, attractive dinette and kitchenette, tile bath, shower and continuous hot water; garage optional; rent $70. OWNER, 26 Bartlett Street, Malden, Mass. Malden 3187.

103d St. (78 Manhattan Ave.)
MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING
Block West Central Park and Subway
OWNER-managed; 2 rooms with large studio living rooms from $45; 3 rooms from $50. All apts. feature complete kitchen, tiled baths, showers, incinerators, laundry, etc. Select, satisfied tenants. Open evenings. B. G. SMITH, RH. 4-1300, N. Y. C.

ORLANDO, FLA.—In private home overlooking lake, attractive sunny 3-room apt., separate entrances. Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Furnished 3-room apt. for 2 people, Christian Scientists preferred; pleasantly located; modern, quiet; everything furnished; $35.00 per month.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
3-room garage apartment, beautifully furnished; new. 1 or 2 persons; season rent; exclusive residential section; garage. Phone 7536. Box 442.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

TO SUBLET, attractively furnished 1-room kitchenette apt.; desirable location; reasonable. Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR7-8195.

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — Pedigreed, paper broken, Peaster & Garrett stock; ideal pet for apartments. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

Katharine Illsley, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank St., S. 16, Boston; original designer, dressmaker, wardrobes assembled.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway); BO. 8-4657—Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave. Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

FOR RENT

PINEBLUFF, 6 miles south of Pinehurst, N. C.—6-room furnished cottage, $200 for season; also 9-room heated, beautifully furnished house, $600 for season; furnished heated apartment. For particulars address MARY A. MACFARLAND, Pinebluff, Moose County, N. C.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, desirable neighborhood. P. O. Box 7, Scarsdale; Tel. 930.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, experienced young lady, office routine; $12.00 to start. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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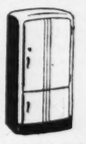

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Nice Work

Parent: "Who is the laziest boy in your class, Johnny?"

Johnny: "I don't know."

Parent: "I should think you would know. When all the others are industriously writing or studying their lessons, who sits idly in his seat and watches the rest, instead of working himself?"

Johnny: "The teacher."—Texas Siftings.

Sowing and Reaping

Evanston, Ill.

A retired grade-school teacher, living on a very small pension, had a modest room in a building in which another woman, living on an even smaller pension, had still more humble quarters. The former teacher noted that the other pensioner was much in need of a kimono and so she bought the material and made her one.

A few days later the ex-teacher, by dint of special economizing, was able to make a trip to Ravinia Park on the "North Shore" near Chicago to hear a symphony orchestra concert such as she especially enjoyed. As she sat in the outer ring of seats, outside the pavilion housing the orchestra, a woman whom she did not know handed her a reserved seat ticket which enabled her to hear the concert from a good seat in the pavilion.

Soon after that the same ex-teacher met a man with whom she had had business transactions more than a year before, but whom she had not seen in the meantime. He informed her that there was a small balance to her credit in her account with him, and paid her the amount.

From these two totally unexpected sources this woman received considerably more than she had spent for the other pensioner. And incidentally, she gave a portion of what thus came to her to another, a young woman whom she thought worthy, thereby casting more bread upon the waters.

Part of the Training

Mother: "Do you think that Junior will forget all that he learned at college?"

Father: "Well, I hope he forgets part of it. I still don't see how he could earn much of a living rowing up and down a river."

Time

A backwoods farmer was met in a field one day by a modern agriculturist. When asked what he was doing, the farmer said he was driving his pigs down to the woods where they could eat acorns and fatten up for market.

"Why, that's not the thing to do," informed the agriculturist. "The modern way is to build a pen in a yard and carry the acorns to them. It'll save lots of time."

The older man looked at the other for a moment and then in utter disgust said: "Why, what's time to a pig?"

Sure Sign

A maid who recently joined the church was asked how she knew she was converted.

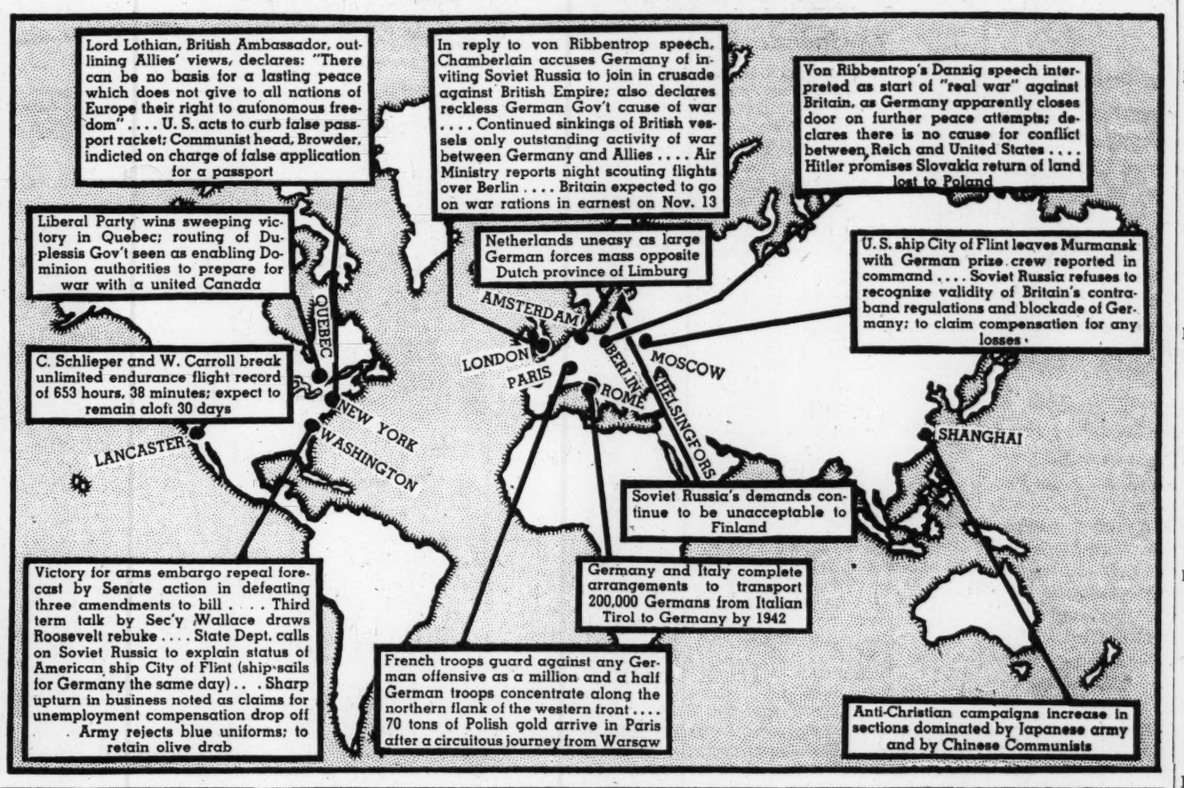
She replied, "Because now I clean under the rugs."—Western Farm Life.

A Verse for Today . . .

THE LORD of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.—Ps. 46:7.

Sunbonnet Sue

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, outlining Allies' views, declares: "There can be no basis for a lasting peace which does not give to all nations of Europe their right to autonomous freedom" .... U. S. acts to curb false passport racket; Communist head, Browder, indicted on charge of false application for a passport
In reply to von Ribbentrop speech, Chamberlain accuses Germany of inviting Soviet Russia to join in crusade against British Empire; also declares reckless German Gov't cause of war .... Continued sinkings of British vessels only outstanding activity of war between Germany and Allies .... Air Ministry reports night scouting flights over Berlin .... Britain expected to go on war rations in earnest on Nov. 13
Von Ribbentrop's Danzig speech interpreted as start of "real war" against Britain, as Germany apparently closes door on further peace attempts; declares there is no cause for conflict between Reich and United States .... Hitler promises Slovakia return of land lost to Poland
Liberal Party wins sweeping victory in Quebec; routing of Duplessis Gov't seen as enabling Dominion authorities to prepare for war with a united Canada
Netherlands uneasy as large German forces mass opposite Dutch province of Limburg
U. S. ship City of Flint leaves Murmansk with German prize crew reported in command .... Soviet Russia refuses to recognize validity of Britain's contraband regulations and blockade of Germany; to claim compensation for any losses
C. Schlieper and W. Carroll break unlimited endurance flight record of 653 hours, 38 minutes; expect to remain aloft 30 days
QUEBEC
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LANCASTER
AMSTERDAM
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
MOSCOW
HELSINGFORS
SHANGHAI
Soviet Russia's demands continue to be unacceptable to Finland
Victory for arms embargo repeal forecast by Senate action in defeating three amendments to bill .... Third term talk by Sec'y Wallace draws Roosevelt rebuke .... State Dept. calls on Soviet Russia to explain status of American ship City of Flint (ship sails for Germany the same day) .... Sharp upturn in business noted as claims for unemployment compensation drop off
Army rejects blue uniforms; to retain olive drab
Germany and Italy complete arrangements to transport 200,000 Germans from Italian Tirol to Germany by 1942
French troops guard against any German offensive as a million and a half German troops concentrate along the northern flank of the western front .... 70 tons of Polish gold arrive in Paris after a circuitous journey from Warsaw
Anti-Christian campaigns increase in sections dominated by Japanese army and by Chinese Communists

Vocations

Story Condensations

A young college graduate, unable to find a position, hit upon the idea of writing condensations of current best-sellers and other books people were talking about. The move was based upon the theory that few women have time to read everything they'd like to, and that others, who don't like to read at all, would still like to be able to talk intelligently about popular books.

This young woman wrote detailed synopses of what she considered would appeal the most, and pointed out some of the highlights of each volume. In each she offered several of the best scenes, bits that were sure to arise in conversation. These she had mimeographed and clipped together neatly. When she called upon hostesses in the better residential sections of the city she found a ready market for such a service. —W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Less Gustiness, Too

Wind travels faster over water than over land because of the relative lack of friction on water.

'Remember Me?'

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Oakland, Calif.

Halloween, a relic of pagan times in England, now presents a happy excuse for children of the neighborhood to don strange disguises and "startle" their elders.

Party Fun

Initial Answers

Each player must answer the question asked him with words beginning with his own initials. For example: "What were you doing last night?" If the player's initials were "A. T. C." his reply might be: "Answering Telephone Calls." The answers must contain only three words—and two words if the player has but two initials.

The questions should be different and should be amusing as well. This game gives originality a chance and can be made great fun.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Quotation

WE cannot afford to be half-way in anything. The whole-hearted man is the one who succeeds in this world.
—MARY E. MIZER.

Monitor Movie Guide

Babes in Arms (MGM)—Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland teamed in a lively film from the stage show of the same name, about a group of youngsters who put on a successful musical show. To Rogers and Hart songs have been added others by Nacio Herb Brown, Arthur Freed, and Harold Arlen. Cast includes Charles Winninger, Guy Kibbee, June Preisser, Grace Hayes, Betty Jaynes.—Adults and young people.

Dancing Co-ed (MGM)—A vaudeville "hoofer" is planted by a movie concern in a Mid-West college to win its amateur contest among students for the lead in a swing picture. She falls in love with the college editor conducting a drive against such bogus contestants. Lana Turner, Richard Carlson, Leon Errol, Ann Rutherford, Artie Shaw and his band.—Adults and young people.

Everything's on Ice (RKO-Lesser)—Irene Dare, juvenile skater, combined with a romantic comedy in which her elders are concerned. The suitor who really was a millionaire is successful, but only after many complications. Roscoe Karns, Edgar Kennedy, Lynne Roberts, Eric Linden, Mary Hart.—Adults and young people.

Intermezzo: A Love Story (UA-Selznick)—Sentimental music, soft lighting, and brilliant camera work to set off a triangle story about a pianist, the girl for whom he temporarily deserted his family, the child and wife to whom he returned. Ingrid Bergman, Leslie Howard, Edna Best, John Halliday.—Adults.

Jamaica Inn (Paramount)—Film from Daphne du Maurier's novel about the land pirates who used to lure ships on the rocks of the Cornish coast, murder the crew, and pillage the cargo. Charles Laughton is Sir Humphrey Pengallon, the villain of the yarn. Leslie Banks, Emlyn Williams, Maureen O'Hara.—Adults.

Mill on the Floss (Standard)—English film from George Eliot's novel, about the feud between two families in early nineteenth century England, the romance between the daughter of one and the son of the other, the flood which brought tragic conclusion to the story. Acted by a distinguished English cast including Geraldine Fitzgerald, Frank Lawton, Griffith Jones, Sam Livesey, Victoria Hopper, Fay Compton, James Mason, William Devlin.—Adults and young people.

The Under-Pup (Universal)—Comedy introducing Gloria Jean in a story about a child from a tenement district who is sent off with society youngsters as a charity camper and manages to prove herself the best of the lot. There are pleasant songs as well. Robert Cummings, Nan Grey, Beulah Bondi, Virginia Weidler, Margaret Lindsay, C. Aubrey Smith.—Family.

Those High Gray Walls (Columbia)—Walter Connolly, as a doctor sentenced for failing to report a shooting, accomplishes medical and non-medical reforms in prison. Extended clinical scenes. Onslow Stevens, Paul Fix, Bernard Nedell.—Adults only.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky."

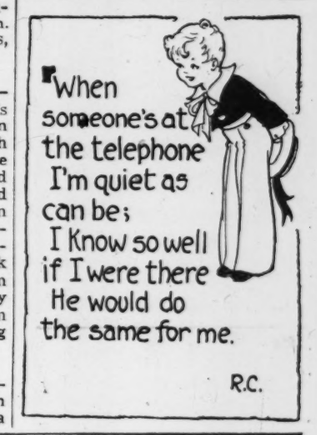
Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

America's Scouts

American Boy Scouts number more than 2,213,000, or approximately six times the number of Girl Scouts.

Manly Manners



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"Talking Turkey"*

By LE PELLEY

THERE! - I GUESS THE GAS PIPE GANG WON'T FORGET THAT GAME!
NEVER MIND THE GAME.... I HAVE AN IMPORTANT QUESTION...
I'M RATHER CURIOUS AS TO HOW YOU'LL ATTIRE YOURSELF FOR MY HALLOWEEN PARTY
YOU MEAN WHAT AM I GOING TO WEAR ?
QUITE SO!
WELL ... I'M GOING TO BE ORIGINAL...
SHOWERS
I'M GOING TO SPEND THE WHOLE AFTERNOON GLUING FEATHERS ON A SUIT OF UNDERWEAR SO I CAN COME DISGUISED AS A TURKEY!!
?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And a Good Time Was Had by All*

Joan and the Boss started putting up the decorations for the Halloween party today-
Suddenly Buzzy decided to use some of the decorations for a party of his own—
And right away the work stopped
Boy! If everybody at the regular party has as much fun as Buzzy did it will be a whopping success!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tommy Gets the Idea*

By THE HAGERS

"THE NATIVES, TOMMY, DON'T APPEAR CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR DUTIES HERE.
CLOSED OPEN AT 4.00
"THEIR SHOPS, I SEE, THEY LEAVE AND CLOSE SO THEY CAN SIT AROUND AND DOZE."
"THIS IS A FREE PORT," ANSWERED HE. "THERE IS NO 'DUTY' HERE, YOU SEE.
PLEASE TREAD MORE SOFTLY AS YOU GO; IT'S THEIR SIESTA TIME. HEIGH HO!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arms and the Conscience

Few Americans are eager to export instruments of destruction to Europe. Most would prefer a world in which no such question would arise as that which has kept the United States Congress in debate these last several weeks. Many look forward to that time when the United States itself will have no need to arm for defense of its territory, its rights, or its liberties.

The task of bringing such a world into being, however, is a task of organizing peaceful defenses of justice and liberty rather than of merely denying, in the absence of these bulwarks, the right of other peoples to defend their ideals and interests as the United States itself is prepared to defend its own.

* * *

If in Europe there existed a workable organization for settling the conflict which arose as a result of National Socialism's determination to expand at the expense of other peoples than Germans, and if the shipment of arms by the United States to Europe would encourage nations to flout that organization and return to the war-method, then obviously no case for repealing the American embargo against arms shipments would exist. But that is not the condition in Europe today.

It is rather the reverse. The ideals of international organization on which peace with justice can be founded are openly scoffed at by one side while they are recognized as desirable objectives by the other. Few Americans would expect to see consequent upon military victory by the totalitarian states anything but a setback to the hopes of free peoples. Repeal of the arms embargo, which now seems certain to be approved by Congress, aims at maximum support for those nations whose position seems nearest right; and maximum safety for the United States.

* * *

It is evidently becoming understood among Americans that the substitution of a cash-and-carry program for arms and commodities alike is preferable, merely as an insulation against war, to the present legislation. The arms embargo did not prevent the City of Flint from entering war zones with a cargo which Germany considers contraband. The resolution just passed in the Senate by a vote of 63 to 30 would prevent the seizure of an American merchantman in similar circumstances. The size of the headlines on the City of Flint case, and the wide public discussion of the neutral rights involved, indicates the potential dynamite in incidents of this sort. Had American lives been lost the emotional factor would have been stronger.

* * *

Americans intend not to be drawn into the war in Europe. They do not wish to lengthen that war. They do, however, sympathize with the position of nations which are standing against evils which Americans themselves abhor. They do recognize the seriousness of the position of small nations in a Europe in which violence may become dominant unless it is checked by force equal in power. Their determination to stay out of the war can be reconciled with their hope for a victory of those nations nearest right only by offering such aid to those nations as will not involve the United States in war.

Under the neutrality legislation now shaping in Congress Americans will give not more but less aid than is usually permitted under international law. Repeal of the embargo and enactment of cash-and-carry laws for European trade are practically assured as a result of these weeks of Congressional debate on neutrality—a debate in which Americans have given forceful expression to their repugnance to the war method.

Knowing Zig From Zag

The zigzag plan of convoying ships in wartime recalls the dictionary definition of "zigzag": "One of a series of . . . angles in a course." And the book goes on to describe a "zig" as "one of the angles . . . opposed to zag," while our good friend "zag" is that at an "angle to a zig." All of which recalls the story of the World War soldier who, in crossing "no man's land," was told to take a zigzag course. Later, in "blighty" he explained his condition as due to the fact that he must have zigged when he should have zagged. Which illustrates the importance of being earnest in learning to tell zig from zag.

Country Schoolmaster

As teachers of America's district schools assemble in county-seat towns for monthly meetings of their "Association," there emerges in memory a kindly character who before the turn of the century played an indispensable part in the affairs of every rural region—the country schoolmaster, who since log cabin days had been charged with teaching a youthful agrarian population the "Three R's."

In a day when pupils trudged to "the little red schoolhouse" instead of being whisked there expeditiously by motorbus, the rural schoolmaster played a major, though inconspicuous, part in the upbuilding of a nation. Neatly attired as any "gentleman of leisure," he, nevertheless, toiled as assiduously as the most energetic husbandman in his district, arriving early to kindle warming fires during wintry months, serving as janitor in emergency, lending a willing hand in the saving of crops, and, discarding his schoolroom dignity, becoming one of the community at box socials and "lyceums."

Although he has been relegated to limbo, there is small need of a bronze tablet to commemorate the rural schoolmaster and his achievements. For, scattered throughout the country are scores of animated memorials, outstanding men and women whose success has been firmly founded upon faithful, knowledge-absorbing attendance at the country school.

Better Wages for 690,000

A nickel an hour more in the pay envelope at the end of the week can mean a few more quarts of milk and some canned tomatoes to vary the diet of salt pork and hominy grits for thousands of families in the lower wage brackets in the United States. This presumably is one of the implications of the statement by the Department of Labor that 690,000 workers will benefit by the provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act which takes effect this week, raising the minimum wage from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents an hour in industries in interstate commerce.

A very much larger number, approximately 2,380,000, will be affected at the same time by the reduction of maximum hours, from 44 to 42. A worker who was on the border line in both respects should now find his earnings increased from $11 to $12.60 for a two-hours-shorter week. It is to be hoped that many industries will find confirmed the experience of some that a more adequate rate of pay makes a more efficient and stable worker.

The present trend of business is favorable enough that the impact of the wage rise and hours cut can probably be absorbed without any noticeable setback. Possibly the same will be true of the further reduction in hours to a 40-hour base at this time next year. But there may remain a question whether such a uniform standard can apply to all industries without reducing productivity below a desirable level. Farther ahead is the question whether the national economy six years from now will be ready for the prescribed increase of the minimum wage to 40 cents an hour.

Long before that date arrives—in fact, very likely during the coming regular session of Congress—the Wage and Hour Law will have to run a barrage of amendments, friendly and hostile. One would be an exemption above certain wage levels, as proposed and abandoned by the Administration last summer. Another, sure to be pressed by farm organizations, would exclude agricultural processing industries.

One helpful phase of the operation of the law has been the work of industry committees which in the textile and hosiery occupations have established minimum standards above the 30-cent level. Rather than risk the riddling of the statute which was feared last summer, would it not be wise to provide for similar committees, representing employers, employees, and the public, for industries which seem to need exceptions below the rigid standards?

Mexico's President has established a complaint hour when public grievances may be filed with him. Much better, perhaps, than allowing them to accumulate until election day.

As far as a lot of ex-students of grammar school geography are concerned, Messrs. Rand and McNally did a far better job of map-making than a couple of gentlemen in another continent one might name.

The Bookshelf

The Industrial Era

The time has passed when the traditional history of Britain can, like John Richard Green's famous chronicle, begin with the Druids and end at Waterloo. Pre-Waterloo Britain was peopled with kings, barons, misguided rebels and other interesting and romantic participants. It offered no more visible connection with present-day affairs than Homer or the Chanson de Roland. But history, in some of its periods at least, covers almost the same problems that "new dealers" and others are grappling with today. The wars that ended in Waterloo produced conditions of unemployment, under-consumption, over-production, industrial depression, that cried for remedy as persistently as do the same problems today. History shows these problems in their early stages, makes clearer their nature, lists the measures employed to deal with them, successful and otherwise, and warns against remedies that failed.

The story of the industrial era embraced in this handy volume, THE BRITISH COMMON PEOPLE, by G. D. H. Cole and Raymond Postgate (New York: Knopf. $4), carries the struggle for economic stability and well-being from the birth of industrialism in 1746 to the still unsolved problems of 1938. It is, as its title conveys, history from the point of view of the common people, not from that of their rulers. And, while this is not the whole of history, it is a vital part and the part that has so far had less than the fullest examination.

Between 1817 and 1835 low wages, long hours, and unemployment kept the industrial north of England in continual unrest. For five years or so, the Government regarded the unrest as simple revolt. Troops were freely resorted to; many malcontents and protesters were jailed or sent to the gallows. A hunger march of unemployed weavers and spinners from Manchester to London in 1817 was attacked by troops at the start and broken up. Then, as usual in Britain, moderation began to temper the rigid law-and-order outlook of the legislators. It came slowly, as shown by the Factory Act of 1833, which limited the factory hours for children under thirteen to eight, and for those between thirteen and eighteen to twelve. Even this modest reform was more help toward stability than all the repressive measures. Thereafter, by slow and painful processes and many setbacks—the 1832 Reform Law giving the vote to all "ten-pound householders," the hotly contested struggle for trade unionism, an unarmed police established by Sir Robert Peel, civilian but ruthless—improvement came in wages and working conditions, the late-ripening fruit of reformers like Cobbett, Robert Owen, Thomas Attwood, which had at last penetrated to the practical vision of the ministerial bench at St. Stephen's.

After a searching and impartial estimate of the famous Asquith reform ministry (1908-1916) and the two post-war labor efforts at government, the authors wind up with an assessment of the present European situation that is worthy of consideration:

> Who can suppose that at the end of another war Great Britain would still be able to govern India, or be still in receipt of tribute from nearly all the world? British capitalists are very well aware that they stand only to lose from the entanglement of Great Britain in a new world war; and they will tolerate a good many blows to British prestige sooner than become involved in one. This alone can explain the course of British foreign policy since the rise of fascism in Europe.

As a compact, unified history of industrial problems, approached from present-day conditions, this carefully compiled volume should rank as a standard work of reference for the sane and realistic reformer.

H. J. S.

Something to Think About

Stranger Within the Gates

I knew nothing at all about the city of Cleveland, and I don't like talking to strangers. Or at least I didn't. Now I am not so sure. Of the approximately fifty strangers I have spoken to for one reason or another in Cleveland, every one has gone singularly out of his or her way not merely to answer me but to give me more information than I asked for, and to do it as if it were not only no trouble, but a kind of pleasure for which they had been waiting quite a while. And it occurred to me that if people in general would adopt some positive course of action, maybe something could really be rolled up which would turn the world tide of hatred and ill feeling.

The first person was a girl. She sat across the table from me in a restaurant. I got the oddest feeling about this girl. The way she was sitting, something about the lines around her mouth—made me think she was trying not to cry. I may be wrong. Anyway I asked her if Cleveland was on standard time. Yes, she said, Cleveland was on standard time.

A few minutes passed. The waitress misunderstood the order and brought the wrong thing, but she was harried about from pillar to post, and you couldn't ask her to change it. The girl smiled slightly. I didn't know many questions to ask about Cleveland. The restaurant, though downtown, looked as if it was full of students. What would that be? Oh yes, Western Reserve. "Is the college far from here?" She described how one got there. "Are you going to teach there?" It was complimentary but hardly real. "Gracious, no! I just wondered. I'd like to see it."

After a bit she gathered up her gloves and her purse, and she smiled slightly and said, "I hope you'll find the college without any difficulty." A nice girl. When she turned away from the table she looked as though, if she had been meaning to cry, she had given it up.

* * *

The next was a newsboy. We collided in mid-air, so to speak. I asked him which the Federal Building was at the very instant he opened his generous mouth to bawl out his edition. It didn't do the clarity of his message to passers-by any great good. He laughed. He let several people go by who might easily have bought papers, while he showed me where I should go. I said thanks and he said cordially, "That's all right. Glad to be of help."

The next was another girl in another restaurant. She asked me if the cherry pie was good, and I said yes, and she remarked: "It looks it," and then added, "I'm interested in things like that. I study Home Economics."

I said something about having been taken once by a County Agent to a farm demonstration meeting, up in the wilds of Vermont, and of the fact that never before or since had I seen a lunch table with so much food on it, and she smiled and said, "Well, I was born on a farm, and I know what a full dinner table looks like, but I know what you mean." She asked me where I lived, and when I told her New York she inquired about places to eat there, adding with a laugh, "Wouldn't you think I'd talk about something else besides food?"

And then she did: about whether, having gone away from the farm, and become used to the rhythm of a fairly urban and also roving life, going from county to county and state to state, she could ever be really happy to stay on a farm again. Sometimes she went home and spent a couple of weeks. Of course she helped with the housework, dishes, and making beds, but the life of the household had got used to going along without her and she was really only a visitor. She just stated the fact, implying that the path in which you were cast was probably the path you were meant to follow, and there was no real reason to look backward, or off to one side. And she told me her name and said she might come to New York. And I volunteered, "I'm in the telephone book. Give me a ring and I'll tell you some good places to eat." And she responded, "If you come back here, send me a post card because I'd like to see you again." And I thought, well, for a person who doesn't like talking to strangers, I'm making quite a little headway.

* * *

There was the maid. I broke a glass in the bathroom, and I thought I got up all the splinters, but I told her to be careful of her hands. And she looked at me as if it was a miracle that anyone cared whether she cut her hands or not and I heard her singing when she went down the corridor.

I got on a bus in the dead of night, after having somewhat spectacularly climbed out of an automobile that had been following the bus when I missed it and peered eagerly at the driver from the wrong side of the bus stop, to implore him to stop. He laughed: "I guess you're strange around these parts. We don't stop here." I said I knew I was stupid but I didn't want to run across the tracks and I wouldn't have blamed him if he had sailed by. "Oh, I knew you was a stranger," he said comfortably. "If it was the busy hour I couldn't-a stopped. But seein' as it's late, I ain't what you might rightly call in such an all-fired hurry I can't wait to pick up a stranger."

I began to think. There had been others like him. A bellboy, a messenger, a crossing officer, a clerk in a store. None of them in such an "all-fired hurry" they couldn't attend, with care, to a stranger. I don't suppose what they really did was very, very different from what all kinds of people would do for me, a stranger, in Montreal, or Vancouver, or Miami, or Shanghai, or Morocco. But the fact remains that it was in Cleveland. It seems to me they all acted with somewhat the same manner. More than just polite. Cordial, almost. Maybe a special, Ohio cordiality. Now if that sort of thing could be multiplied, just now, by the number of cities and towns in the civilized world—what would happen to the war?

EVELYN ROE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Group Instinct

By Frank L. Perrin

It is not at all surprising, though it is regrettable, that in his address at the Western Conference on Governmental Problems in San Francisco Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the Federal Department of Agriculture found it convenient to enter a defense of political activities of all so-called pressure groups. "No pressure group in America," he is quoted as declaring, "can successfully abuse its power at the expense of the general welfare." He continued: "It may succeed for a while, but it cannot succeed very long if our democracy is functioning properly."

Even those who may insist that the certificate of "good character" so generously accorded to all pressure groups is too inclusive will admit that many of the political and economic reforms realized in the past have been urged, in their initiatory period, by members of such groups. But it is equally true that responsibility is traced to similar groups for legislation that has proved unwise, selfish, or detrimental. The record is too long to permit of specification, or the citation, individually, of either the wise and helpful, or the unwise and harmful. What we may here consider is the process itself. Is it democratic, or is it, in its application, in its necessary resort to pressure, to incongruous and entirely unrelated combinations, and to the dependence upon support from alien and alleged un-American financial aid, entitled to the complacent endorsement which the Secretary bestows upon it?

* * *

I believe that a vast majority of the people of the United States, as well as many elsewhere who have been disillusioned in recent months and years, will agree that the methods of the pressure groups, under the impulse of the political and economic strategists of the present, do not comport with democratic processes or accepted democratic ideals. Mr. Wallace seeks to allay mistrust and reassure us by observing that the "tension existing between competing pressure groups" is so great that no one group can become powerful enough to dominate the public will. Can such reassurance be depended upon? Can such a promise be justified?

The record open before us and still fresh, whether it is read in the Americas, in Europe or in the Orient, convincingly disproves Mr. Wallace's statement. Singly, sometimes, and in combinations where conditions make it possible, pressure groups have dominated, and continue to dominate, where the power of resistance has been broken down or become dissipated by neglect or inertia. Even the Secretary, in his effort to appear persuasive and convincing, was thoughtful enough to admit regional and unrelated abuses of the so-called pressure power. He deplores economic warfare, the setting up of interstate traffic barriers, and the existence of protective laws which have damaging results on the public generally, as well as on the groups they were designed to protect. He adds: "We cannot tolerate any regulatory legislation which pretends to protect the public welfare, but which, in fact, is conceived in the spirit of economic warfare."

* * *

The insurance against excesses, against the generation of too great power and influence, against the abuses of that power whenever it is misused or unwisely used, lies not, as Mr. Wallace would have us believe, in experimental National or State legislation or bureaucratic regulation, but definitely in the realization of dangers inherent in the existence, the fostering, and the temporary yielding to the demands of group agitators. The stake of the people as a whole is greater than the stake or the temporal advantage of any bloc or group. Labor, perhaps the most powerful group, has been compelled to realize this fact. Within its temporarily divided ranks there are spokesmen and leaders wise enough, and unselfish enough, to prevent the exertion of pressure enough to destroy the capitalistic structure without which Labor would finally find itself under regimentation and self-imposed regulation. The adventures of remote and neighbor countries along this precarious way have not reassured them.

Even if we in the United States are able to congratulate ourselves because we have succeeded, in the main, in warding off the economic and political effects of the pressure groups, there should be no temptation now to encourage them or to condone the practices and processes which they employ. They cannot be accepted, as Mr. Wallace suggests they should be, as a component part of a democracy.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

When a nation is at war it is apt, even more than in times of peace, to look at things through its own tinted glasses. Its thought and all its energies are bent upon the task in hand, and it is unable to judge, even if it is allowed to know, what the rest of the world is thinking. So it is wholesome to get the view of a neutral, and to be reminded that there are other angles of vision than one's own.

This happened to me the other day. A visitor from a neutral country, the shores of which are not 1,000 miles from those of England, dropped in upon me. In his own land he holds an influential position which obliges him to move about the northwest of Europe. I should say that his earnest desire is to see his own country spared the ordeal of war.

He came to London from Paris, whither his special functions had taken him. Presently, for all I know, he may be in Berlin. His outlook is that of a hard-headed administrator of large national interests, and he is as free from sentimentality as any man of that stamp can be. Here is, roughly, what he said:

* * *

"The spirit of your people is impressive. I had not expected to find it so calm and determined. The formidable precautions against air raids which I see everywhere show that you are ready for trouble. I think the trouble would have to be very bad before it could 'rattle' the British.

"In France the spirit is much the same—perhaps, a little grimmer than it is here. Like you, the French mean to see this thing through. They are all 'in the war.' They don't talk much about it, but the thought comforts them that 'this time' their troops are fighting on German soil. From what I have seen of the French army, it is far superior to what it was in 1914. And, as for your country, there is no comparison between its readiness in 1914 and your national readiness now."

I reminded my visitor that there were some things in England which might have escaped his notice. Unlike 1914, when we had no national organization for war, we were suffering now from the effects of preliminary over-organization, and had a host of things to adjust. What he had said about the ardor of our people was accurate. But beneath this feeling was a current of impatience, which might become a current of displeasure at the apparent slowness of our Government in "getting on with the war." If we were not grim, we were none the less determined.

So we were, though with a lesser degree of unanimity, in 1914. Then, too, we had gone into the war "for Belgium," in a high-hearted, almost a crusading, enthusiasm. An outburst of war poetry, some of it good poetry, had accompanied the first weeks and months of the fighting. Kipling's "For All We Have and Are" and Laurence Binyon's and Rupert Brooke's verses had said exactly what we felt. This time I had not seen a single poem of any kind upon our war "for Poland" and "against Hitler." We hated the whole dreadful business but were resolved "this time" to make a clean job of it.

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Then my visitor grew pensive. "Do you understand," he asked, "how much depends upon your making a clean job of it? Do you realize that, for us neutrals at any rate, there will be no chance of breathing freely until the monster has been smashed? You and France are really fighting for us as well as for yourselves, and we know it. Don't you think we ought all to come in?"

"No," I answered. "We do not think you ought to come in unless you are attacked. The fate of Poland makes us hope that no other people, whom we might not be able immediately to save, should be handed over to the possibility of ruthless domination. We and the French must do our best to deal with this threat without asking smaller countries to run into inordinate risks. We know that we are fighting your battle as well as our own. We do not know whether you will be spared. But we do not wish to have your sufferings on our conscience."

"Still," returned my visitor, "there may come a moment at which we neutrals shall be bound to do something in order to gain the right to say a word when the future organization of Europe has to be settled. We do not want to be left out. Have you any idea when that moment will be?"

"There is one thing which you neutrals can do," I answered. "For the present, at least, you are free from the stress of actual warfare. Use the respite to think. Make up your minds what kind of a Europe you would like to see when Hitlerism has been overthrown. The principle of the League of Nations may survive, but it will certainly have to be another kind of League. I doubt whether there will be room for any neutrals, or even for the right of any country to be neutral, in the free Europe which we are hoping to establish. The reason is plain. The right to be neutral implies the exercise of unlimited national sovereignty in the form of deciding to keep out of the quarrels of other nations. In a sense it recognizes the lawfulness of war as a means of settling those quarrels.

"Unless we are beaten in this war, the very idea that lawless international violence is tolerable will have to go; and those who are not ready to help in making sure that it shall be abolished, may find themselves outside the pale of a union of peoples determined that they will not tolerate this abomination in future. So, in your neutral countries, set your minds to work and make them up on this question: 'How far are we ready to go in the direction of sacrificing our unlimited national sovereignties as members of a union set for freedom and for a strong, assured, and internationally helpful peace?'"

My visitor became more pensive still. "I believe you are right," he said. "We must think about it. It won't be easy but it may have to be done."